DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY
HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS
2 NAVY ANNEX
WASHINGTON, DC 20380-1775

MCO P4400.39H
LPO-4
12 Mar 02

MARINE CORPS ORDER P4400.39H

From: Commandant of the Marine Corps
To: Distribution List

Subj: WAR RESERVE MATERIEL POLICY MANUAL

Ref: (a) DoDD 3110.6, War Reserve Materiel Policy
(b) DoD 4140.1-R, DoD Materiel Management Regulation
(c) Secretary of Defense Planning Guidance (DPG)

Encl: (1) LOCATOR SHEET

1. Purpose. To promulgate logistics policy for the identification, requirements determination, sourcing, management, distribution, and general sustainment planning guidance for the Marine Corps War Reserve Materiel (WRM) Program.

2. Cancellation. MCO 4000.10F and MCO P4400.39G.

3. Information

a. This Manual reflects policy/guidance for ground materiel only (no aviation policy/guidance).

b. This Manual establishes Marine Corps policy governing selection criteria, requirement determination, sourcing, acquisition, management, positioning, and distribution of ground WRM. Due to the significant changes in Service war reserve policy, specific responsibilities have changed and expanded in detail. This Manual implements and supplements established Department of Defense (DoD) policy in references (a) through (c) and Service policy.

c. The objective of the Marine Corps WRM Program is to ensure that acceptable levels of materiel are available, when directed for assignment to a unified commander, to sustain the operating forces during crisis or combat operations in support of assigned mission.

d. The concepts and policies contained herein may be amplified by periodic Service, Joint, or DoD logistic planning and programming guidance. In cases of conflict with the provisions of this Manual, the most current guidance shall prevail.

4. Summary of Revision. This revision contains substantial changes and should be reviewed in its entirety. For example, class IX assets aboard Maritime Prepositioning Ships (MPS) may be used to offset the War Reserve Materiel Requirement (WRMR).

5. Recommendations. Recommendations concerning this Manual are invited and should be submitted to the Commandant of the Marine Corps (CMC)(LP) via the appropriate chain of command.

6. Certification. Reviewed and approved this date.

G. S. McKISSOCK
Deputy Commandant
Installations and Logistics

DISTRIBUTION: 10204830000

Copy to: 7000110 (15)
7000153 (12)
7000046 (4)
7000012, 034, 154 (2)
7000144/8145001 (1)

MCO P4400.39H
12 Mar 02

LOCATOR SHEET

Subj: WAR RESERVE MATERIEL POLICY MANUAL

Location: _____
(Indicate the location(s) of the copy(ies) of this Manual.)

ENCLOSURE (1)

WAR RESERVE MATERIEL POLICY MANUAL

RECORD OF CHANGES

Log completed change action as indicated.

Change Number	Date of Change	Date Received	Date Entered	Signature of Person Entering Change

WAR RESERVE MATERIEL POLICY MANUAL

CONTENTS

WAR RESERVE MATERIEL POLICY MANUAL

CHAPTER 1

GENERAL POLICY

WAR RESERVE MATERIEL POLICY MANUAL

CHAPTER 1

GENERAL POLICY

1000. BACKGROUND

1. DoD policy requires WRM requirements to be computed and acquired in peacetime sufficient to attain operational objectives for scenarios and other stockage objectives approved for programming in the Secretary of Defense, Defense Planning Guidance (DPG). The procurement of WRM shall not exceed the requirement for sustainability planning approved in the DPG. To reduce reaction time and to sustain forces, inventories shall be flexible to respond to a spectrum of regional contingencies, while minimizing investment resources.

2. The objective of the Marine Corps WRM Program is to ensure that acceptable levels of ground materiel are available to sustain the operating forces during crisis or combat operations. WRM is therefore a critical component of Marine Air-Ground Task Force (MAGTF) sustainment, which provides the staying power of MAGTFs once employed. The Marine Corps Planners Manual (MCO P3000.18) outlines detailed sustainment planning procedures and is an essential reference in combination with this Manual.

1001. SCOPE. The policy/guidance contained within this Manual is for ground materiel only (no aviation policy/guidance). In addition, policy/guidance for classes V(W) chapter 7) and VIII (chapter 8) is only addressed in those chapters. The Marine Corps is responsible for the logistics support of a Naval Construction Force (NCF) when it is attached to a MAGTF.

1002. DEFINITIONS. The definitions contained in appendix A explain terms that must be understood to gain an understanding of the Marine Corps War Reserve Program. In those instances where the definitions have been derived from sources external to the Marine Corps, the source is indicated in parentheses after the definition.

1003. READINESS VERSUS SUSTAINABILITY

1. JCS Pub 1-02 defines readiness as "the ability of forces, units, weapons systems, or equipments to deliver the outputs for which they were designed." It defines sustainability as "the ability to maintain the necessary level and duration of operational activity to achieve military objectives. Sustainability is a function of providing for and maintaining those levels of ready forces, materiel, and consumables necessary to support military effort. (JCS Pub 1-02) A MAGTF's capability to support itself in the logistics/combat service support functions to include the ordering, movement, and distribution of its sustainment. (MC definition)

2. In addition to readiness, a fundamental characteristic of a MAGTF is sustainability; it's ability to operate for preplanned periods of time as an expeditionary force, relying on its own resources for sustainability. The Marine Corps uses Days of Supply (DOS) and Days of Ammunition (DOA) as measures of effectiveness for sustainability. The Marine Corps planning baseline for sustainability is 60 DOS/DOA for a Marine Expeditionary Force (MEF), and Marine Corps policy requires procurement/attainment of this level, subject to funding constraints. This sustainment is to be sufficient to deploy Marine Expeditionary Brigades (MEBs) with 30 DOS/DOA and Marine Expeditionary Units (MEUs) with 15 DOS/DOA. Special Purpose MAGTFs (SPMAGTFs) deploy with sustainment commensurate with the scope and duration of the mission.

1004. SUSTAINMENT PLANNING AND WAR RESERVE MATERIEL OVERVIEW.

The policy in this Manual addresses two main functions within the Marine Corps War Reserve Materiel Program: requirements determination and sourcing.

1. Requirements determination is intended to identify, for operational planning as well as for programming and budgeting, the types and quantities of materiel required to support planned operational objectives for scenarios and other stockage objectives approved for programming in the DPG. Sustainment requirements for operations consist of requirements for

accompanying supplies (including authorized allowances of Principal End Items (PEIs) and other prescribed loads) and subsequent resupply for air and ground forces. They are based on the deploying MAGTF's task organization and are time phased consistent with the concept of logistics support and time phasing of the force as a whole. Requirements determination for sustainment is, in all cases, the responsibility of the MAGTF commander.

2. Sourcing is the process of identifying where materiel to meet requirements is to come from, and who is responsible to provide that materiel. Care should be taken to avoid confusing requirements with actual stocks on-hand or with programming objectives (the amount of materiel to be procured given funding constraints). Materiel requirements serve as goals for attainment; the actual attainment of materiel is affected by budget constraints, inventory reductions, better business practices, and stock rotation.

3. Sustainment Planning Overview. The following provides a simple framework of the sustainment planning process. Refer to chapter 13, section 8 of MCO P3000.18, Marine Corps Planner’s Manual for detailed policy and guidance.

a. The commander-in-chief (CinC) or Joint Task Force (JTF) commander provides planning guidance to service components. Guidance includes service component missions, length of the plan, responsibilities for providing user support, and information regarding the use of the Joint Operational Planning and Execution System (JOPES) to reflect sustainment requirements.

b. With CinC or JTF guidance in hand, the MAGTF commander determines, builds, and requests sustainment to support a CinC's operation plan (OPLAN). Each MAGTF commander will plan for a specific number of days of sustainment.

c. Once sustainment requirements have been determined, the MAGTF commander sources from force-held assets to the maximum extent possible.

d. The MAGTF commander passes all unsourced requirements to the MARFOR for action. The MARFOR passes remaining unsourced requirements to appropriate supporting agency. Supporting agencies source requirements or coordinate sourcing from Service-owned stocks. Remaining requirements are passed to the appropriate Integrated Materiel Manager (IMM) for sourcing.

e. MAGTF commander reviews the list of items that cannot be sourced, and assesses the risk of not having those items available. If risk is unacceptable he will work through the operational and service chains to reduce the risk.

f. Unsourced requirements become shortfalls.

g. There may be situations when the CMC (LP) or the MARFOR will direct a MAGTF commander to build a sustainment block for specified classes of supply and for a specific period of time, though there may be no CinC-provided OPLAN/CONPLAN employment mission. This is particularly applicable to the annual Marine Corps War Reserve Materiel Requirement Recomputation (RECOMP), conducted by the MEF commanders and the COMMARFORRES in coordination with the COMMARCORMATCOM (LOGBASES) at the direction of the CMC (LP). The annual RECOMP supports programming and budgeting for Marine Corps Program Objective Memorandum (POM) submissions and provides a baseline for subsequent OPLAN/CONPLAN WRM planning.

4. WMR. The WMR is the total requirement of supplies and equipment to train, equip, field, and sustain forces in combat based on the requirements of the individual Marine Expeditionary Forces (MEFs), to include assigned Selected Marine Corps Reserve (SMCR) units. Within the Marine Corps, the WMR is broken down into the following subcomponents:

a. Peacetime Force Materiel Requirement (PFMR) is the materiel required to support day-to-day operational and training requirements of Active and Reserve forces, as well as the Supporting Establishment.

b. The War Reserve Materiel Requirement (WRMR) consists of the WMR less the sum of the peacetime assets assumed to be

available on D-day and the war materiel procurement capability (WMPC). (JCS Pub 1-02). The WRMR is the supplies and equipment necessary to sustain MAGTFs, but not held as peacetime force materiel stocks (PFMS), for a distinct period of time based on projected employment scenarios in support of operational requirements or for budgetary planning. (USMC definition)

5. Industrial Base Materiel Requirement (IBMR). In addition, the Marine Corps may compute an IBMR. IBMR consists of requirements that need not be satisfied until after the commencement of an operation. These requirements will be filled through orders placed on or after the day an operation commences. The assets to meet the IBMR will be provided by industry or any other available source.

1005. WAR RESERVE MATERIEL REQUIREMENTS

1. The MEF commanders and the commander, Marine Forces Reserves (COMMARFORRES) will conduct a comprehensive Annual RECOMP of their WRMR per the CMC guidance. Marine Corps policy mandates that the MEFs/MARFORRES compute WRMR for 90 DOS/DOA. However, the Marine Corps does not program or budget for attainment of WRM required beyond day 61, even though the requirements are computed for planning purposes.

2. Criteria for Selection as War Reserve Stocks

a. Specific criteria for selection of items as WRM are outlined in appendix C.

b. Generally, classes VI and X do not meet the selection criteria for inclusion as WRM (chapter 10 of this Manual refers). Other supplies, which do not meet the criteria, include non-critical repair parts and non-critical principal end items (PEI) (those without a Combat Active Replacement Factor (CARF)). Subsequent chapters provide specific information for each class of supply.

3. Categories of Materiel. There are two broad materiel categories of WRM. These categories are PEIs and secondary items.

a. PEIs. As defined in appendix A, these are major end items of such importance that management techniques require centralized individual item management throughout the supply system. These specifically include the items where, in the judgment of the Services, there is a need for central inventory control including centralized computation of requirements, central procurement, central direction of distribution, and central knowledge and control of all assets owned by the services. In the Marine Corps ground supply system, these are stores account code (SAC) 3 items. Initial unit requirements for PEIs are computed by the Commanding General, Marine Corps Combat Development Command (CG MCCDC) per MCO 4490.1, *Ground Class VII Materiel Requirements Determination, and Approved Acquisition Objectives (AAOs)*.

b. Secondary Items. As defined in appendix A, secondary items are those items not specifically designated as principal items, such as minor end items, spares, repair parts, and expendable/consumable items. Secondary items include both appropriate funding and stock funded items (DODI 4140.47). End item and consumables and reparable items other than principal item (MCO P4400.151).

4. War Reserve Materiel Requirements (WRMR) Determination. The class, type, and category of equipment/materiel dictate how WRMR will be computed. WRMR for PEIs and secondary items shall be computed to meet the operational requirements of the planning scenarios approved in the DPG. Subsequent chapters address procedures and assign responsibilities for requirements determination for each class of supply. War reserves merit additional remarks as follows:

a. WRMR for Marine Corps ground supply materiel is developed generally through the use of Combat Active Replacement Factors (CARFs) or other planning factors for each class of supply.

These factors estimate projected consumption or support levels for consumables or determine replacements for equipment. Additional information relative to the management of CARFs can be found in appendix D.

b. The basic assumptions for Marine Corps ground materiel planning factors will be the same for operational planning and programming/budgeting purposes. Planning factors will be developed using common scenarios, force structure, proposed missions, and threat(s). They will be collectively reviewed and adjusted, as necessary, when the National Military Strategy (NMS) is revised, significant Marine Corps force structure changes occur, or as determined by the CG MCCDC and approved by the CMC(L).

c. Whenever planning factors are used, MAGTF commanders must ensure the planned operational employment is taken into account and the most applicable factors for each particular scenario are applied. MAGTFs are not constantly employed under intense combat conditions that assault rates represent. Planning for a MEF, therefore, to have 60 days of sustainment, calculated using inappropriate planning factors, will not prove beneficial to the MAGTF and may actually hinder its operational or tactical capability in terms of deployment and employment options. Questions concerning the content and the use of sustainment planning factors should be addressed to the CMC (LP).

d. The Marine Corps calculates sustainment requirements generally and WRMR specifically using MAGTF II, the War Reserve System (WRS), and other, limited modeling techniques. The MARFOR/MAGTF uses MAGTF II to generate a force structure/ equipment list and uses this data in the WRS to develop tailored numbered war reserve withdrawal plans that support a specific OPLAN/CONPLAN. WRS is also the primary means by which COMMARCORMATCOM (LOGBASES) sources sustainment. WRS addresses classes I, II, III, IV, VII, and IX, but excludes Navy-funded aviation items (including classes V(A), V(W), and VIII, which are computed separately). Note that the interface between

MAGTF II and the WRS enables MAGTF commanders to use data on actual forces and equipment deploying instead of relying on notional TUCHA data which may not be applicable.

1006. SOURCING WAR MATERIEL STOCKS (WMS). Sourcing is the process of applying available stocks to known requirements. For all classes of supply except class V(W), assets to satisfy WMR are provided from the following sources:

1. PFMR is sourced from peacetime force materiel stocks (PFMS), which are the assets on-hand in our active and reserve forces and supporting establishment to perform peacetime day-to-day operations, assigned missions, and training. PFMS include operating stocks, T/E materiel in the operating forces, training allowance (T/A) equipment of the Reserve forces, T/A pools for the operating forces, and materiel held by the supporting establishment. PFMS also include T/E for special mission forces and general support forces, in-stores assets for the reserves, and Depot Maintenance Float Allowance (DMFA) assets. PFMS provide the initial capability to respond to contingencies and are thus the basis of materiel readiness.

2. WRMR is sourced from war reserve materiel stocks (WRMS). WRMS provide the Marine Corps with the ability to sustain contingencies and wartime operations. WRMS is that materiel procured in peacetime designated to satisfy the WRMR or a portion thereof. WRMS can be either war reserve materiel stocks force-held (WRMSF), war reserve materiel stocks in-stores (WRMSI), or both. Each is described below:

a. Force-Held. WRMSF is that portion of WRMS that is held by the MEF and is available for immediate use. WRMSF is held by the MEFs in addition to their PFMS for classes II, III(P), and IX. Further guidance on WRMSF by class of supply is provided in subsequent chapters of this Manual.

b. In-Stores. The Commander, Marine Corps Materiel Command (COMMARCORMATCOM) manages WRMSI. During crises/contingencies, the sourcing of these stocks is accomplished by executing withdrawal plans.

3. The IBMR will be filled through orders placed by the COMMARCORMATCOM on or after the day an operation commences (D-day). The assets to meet the IBMR will be provided by industry or any other available source, such as host nation support (HNS), during the period prescribed by operational plans.

4. Class V(W) Total Munitions Requirement (TMR) is the total of all requirements needed to support all planned contingencies and commitments. Class V(W) stocks required to support contingencies are sourced by the COMMARCORMATCOM (MARCORSYSCOM/AM).

5. Common Item Support (CIS)/Common Service Support (CSS)/Host Nation Support (HNS). A CinC may designate, through the use of Inter Service Support Agreements or Directive Authority for Logistics, another Service to provide CIS/CSS to a MAGTF for materiel and/or services (e.g., classes V(W) & VIII, Graves Registration, line haul, etc.). The designated Service component is normally the dominant user of the supplies or services. Likewise, HNS may be arranged which provides similar materiel/service support. The MAGTF commander in developing sustainment requirements will consider CIS/CSS and HNS based on the CinC's Concept for Logistics Support.

1007. ISSUE OF WAR RESERVE MATERIEL STOCKS DURING PEACETIME

1. While normally reserved for wartime usage, it is permissible to use WRMS to satisfy high priority peacetime requirements provided they are replaced in a timely manner. The issue of WRMS to support peacetime requirements shall be stringently controlled. Before issue is authorized, there will be a plan for and the capability to replenish these stocks.

2. Authority to issue WRMS in peacetime is limited as specified below:

a. The COMMARCORMATCOM for the issue of PEI's and secondary items from WRMSI to support deficiencies in PFMS or in support of the MPS Maintenance Cycle. If the replenishment of the stocks to be issued cannot be met the CMC (L/LP) will be notified of Service operational support impact(s).

b. Authority to issue WRMSF for other than contingencies is delegated to the MARFOR commander of the MEF commander who maintains the assets on accountable records. Issue should be authorized only when assets cannot be obtained from procurement or maintenance sources promptly.

3. Each decision to issue WRMS must be supported by a plan to promptly replenish the stocks. This plan must minimize the risk to deployment or mobilization support and may include the accelerated repair of existing assets, procurement of the same item, or the introduction of a new/replacement item.

4. A release of WRMS is warranted in those cases where a MEF subordinate unit reporting in the Status of Resources and Training System (SORTS) fails to maintain an S-rating of C-2 or better for equipment/supplies on hand. Releases from WRMSI should be authorized by COMMARCORMATCOM only when assets cannot be obtained from procurement or maintenance sources promptly.

1008. POSITIONING OF WAR RESERVE STOCKS

1. The Marine Corps' goal is a 60-day level of WRMSF to be positioned with the operating forces; however, the full 60-day level does not have to be positioned with the operating forces if the COMMARCORMATCOM or, the IMM, can maintain and provide the materiel promptly to meet OPLAN/CONPLAN execution schedules. WRMR that is not sourced from WRMSF will be sourced from WRMSI by the COMMARCORMATCOM.

2. For classes II, III(P), and IX the MEFs will maintain sufficient WRMSF that, when combined with PFMS (i.e., operating stocks) ensure stockage of at minimum 15 DOS as calculated at the annual RECOMP.

3. Requirements for WRMSI will be identified annually by the MEF commanders in war reserve withdrawal plans registered with the COMMARCORMATCOM for all OPLANs/CONPLANs as timed-phased support requirements during the requirements determination process to facilitate withdrawal.

1009. BUDGETING AND ACQUISITION OF WAR MATERIEL STOCKS

1. Marine Corps' participation in the allocation of DoD resources is covered in detail within MCO P3121.1, *Marine Corps Planning and Programming Manual*. Programming, budgeting, and acquisition of WMS are major actions for the CMC, the Marine Force commanders, CG MCCDC, COMMARCORMATCOM, and MEF commanders. Their actions identify, develop, and guide the various program objectives that address WMR. The COMMARCORMATCOM is responsible for budgeting and acquisition for all WRMS except for secondary items held by the MEFs as WRMSF.

2. The T/E equipment aboard MPS is sourced from the AAO and is not additive to the AAO. PFMS materiel aboard MPS is considered an offset to WRMR (TMR for class V(W)) when computing the budget deficiency.

3. Funding upon issuance of WRMSF/WRMSI (less Class V (W)). When WRMS are issued in support of an OPLAN/CONPLAN execution, immediate re-stockage of WRMSF is generally not called for. Subsequent to operations, when the CMC (L) directs re-stockage of WRMS, costs associated with the re-stockage of WRMS should be submitted for budget consideration.

4. Resupply Support from War Reserves. The Marine Corps, for certain Classes of Supply, may not satisfy its full WRMR, thus shortfalls will exist. During an actual crisis execution, resupply requirements generated will be supported by funded requisitions. If funds are not available, a request for funding support will be submitted from the appropriate MARFOR commander(s) to the CMC.

1010. WAR MATERIEL PROCUREMENT CAPABILITY (WMPC)

1. As defined in appendix A, WMPC is the quantity of an item, which can be acquired by orders, placed on or after the day an operation commences from industry or from any other available source during the period prescribed.

2. Given the relative decline of the North American Defense Industrial Base production capabilities and the reduction of mobilization requirements that were based on a global threat, the Marine Corps will, with few exceptions such as lumber, not depend on WMPC to initially sustain MAGTFs. The level of available War Reserves must be capable of sustaining our employed forces. WMPC planning, therefore, will be focused on the follow-up regeneration of depleted materiel from both PFMS and War Reserves provided from the operating forces and the supporting establishment. WMPC will also come significantly into play should the National Reconstitution of forces be initiated or when the planning for the regeneration of MPS squadrons is conducted.

1011. WAR RESERVE MATERIEL PROGRAM CONFERENCES. The following is a list of annual War Reserve conferences that are necessary to keep the program on track and to ensure WRMR is computed, validated, sourced, and POM/budgeted for:

1. Annual War Reserve Materiel Requirements Recomputation (RECOMP) conference (also called MEF-level conference) during the October/November timeframe.

2. Plan-level conference supports the deliberate planning process, in January.

3. Annual War Reserve Conference, allows the war reserve group to address/discuss all issues relating to war reserve, in the spring/early summer timeframe.

WAR RESERVE MATERIEL POLICY MANUAL

CHAPTER 2

WAR RESERVE PROGRAM RESPONSIBILITIES

CHAPTER 2

WAR RESERVE PROGRAM RESPONSIBILITIES

2000. COMMANDANT OF THE MARINE CORPS. The CMC is responsible for the Marine Corps WRM Program. Authority for the administration and management of the program is delegated to Headquarters Marine Corps staff agencies and Marine Corps field activities as described in the following paragraphs and throughout within this Manual.

2001. DIRECTOR, MARINE CORPS STAFF, HEADQUARTERS MARINE CORPS. Directs, coordinates, and supervises staff planning and programming activities for the CMC, Headquarters Marine Corps.

2002. DEPUTY COMMANDANT, PLANS, POLICIES, AND OPERATIONS (DC, PP&O)

1. In coordination with Force commanders (Marine Forces Atlantic (MARFORLANT), Marine Forces Pacific, (MARFORPAC), and MARFORRES, and CinCs, as appropriate, determines War Reserve Materiel Program objectives in terms of Force missions, compositions, troop strengths, methods of deployment, and employment duration within the Joint Strategic Capabilities Plan (JSCP).

2. Assists the Director, Marine Corps Staff in coordinating staff efforts in planning and programming for WRMR program.

3. Supports the biennial review of the logistic planning factors used by the Marine Corps in both its operational and programming efforts.

4. Reviews DC, I&L guidance on the specific logistic planning factors by class of supply, duration, and projected combat intensity, by MEF, that will be used in POM development and the annual RECOMP.

5. Coordinates with CG MCCDC on developing the operating forces unit listings by table of organization (T/O) and table of equipment (T/E) to be used in support of deliberate planning for the Marine Corps.

2003. DEPUTY COMMANDANT, PROGRAMS AND RESOURCES (DC, P&R)

1. In coordination with the DC, Plans, Policies, and Operations (PP&O), assists the Director, Marine Corps Staff in coordinating and supervising staff planning and programming activities relative to the WRM Program.

2. Publishes Marine Corps programming and budgeting guidance that is consistent with the Defense Planning Guidance (DPG) to enable detailed WRM Program planning.

3. Reviews DC, I&L guidance on the specific logistic planning factors by class of supply, duration, and projected combat intensity, by MEF, that will be used in POM development and the annual RECOMP.

4. Supports the biennial review of the logistic planning factors used by the Marine Corps in both its operational and programming efforts.

2004. DEPUTY COMMANDANT, INSTALLATIONS AND LOGISTICS (DC, I&L)

1. Develops, publishes, and maintains policy directives required to support the WRM Program (LP).

2. Maintains staff cognizance over WRM Program matters to ensure requirements determination, acquisition, management, positioning, and distribution of WRMS support for the operational requirements of the MARFORs; develops and coordinates the Service operational guidance for these areas; and responds to external audits (LP).

3. Approves the methodology for computing WRMR expressed in DOS for all classes of supply, to attain program objectives stated by the DC, P&R. Formulates recommended priorities for the apportionment of resources to achieve WRM Program objectives (LP/PP&O).

4. Serves as the designated Service point of contact for WRM Program matters in both deliberate planning and in crisis planning (LP).

5. Acts as the functional sponsor for Service WRMR attainment and stockage policy for all classes of supply (except class V(W)) (L).

6. Coordinates the Annual Sustainment Posture Report for all ground classes of supply (less classes III(B) {MARFORs), V(W) {COMMARCORSYSCOM}, and VIII {NAVMEDLOGCOM}).

7. Coordinates a biennial review, based on revisions to the NMS, of the logistic planning factors used by the Marine Corps in both its operational and programming efforts (LP).

8. Coordinates and issues guidance on the specific logistic planning factors by class of supply, duration, and projected combat intensity, by MEF, that will be used in the annual RECOMP by the operating forces and COMMARCORMATCOM and in POM/budget development (LP).

9. Reviews the Marine Corps Service Component's portion of the CinC's Logistic Sustainability Analysis (LSA) for OPLANs (LP).

10. Acts as approving authority for the release of ground WRMS during crisis execution (LP).

11. Plans and oversees assigned functions relative to industrial base planning and prime vendor procurement of supplies and services in support of the WRM Program (LP).

12. Provides oversight on all phases of transportation and traffic management in regard to the movement of WRMS (LP/LF).

13. Serves as the Marine Corps representative for WRM and industrial preparedness planning during deliberate planning (LP).

2005. COMMANDERS, MARINE FORCES ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC

1. In coordination with the CMC (I&L and PP&O) and applicable CinC, and through subordinate MEF commanders, develop WR withdrawal plans (WRWP) to support assigned missions and specific contingency plans. Compute, validate, and register within the Joint Operation Planning and Execution System (JOPES), and the War Reserve System (WRS) for all classes of supply except classes V(W) and VIII.

2. Determine requirements for classes of supply I, II, III(P), IV, VII, and IX in support of the annual RECOMP. Computational assistance will be provided by COMMARCORMATCOM.

3. Maintain, fund, position, account for, and store assigned levels of WRMSF of (SAC 1) items after the initial fielding of such assets for forced-held assets.

4. Evaluate the status of WRMSF, to include Landing Force Operational Reserve Materiel (LFORM) and NALMEB materiel (MARFORLANT only) in terms of requirements, attainments, and deficiencies.

5. Register (with the CMC and the COMMARCORMATCOM) separate withdrawal plans to support appropriate MEF OPLANs/CONPLANs, to include all augmenting/reinforcing SMCR units to be transferred from MARFORRES.

6. Develop policy and procedures for the identification, collection, accountability, reallocation, and reporting of Remain Behind Equipment (RBE) per chapter 14 of this Manual.

7. Request appropriate supplemental funding for WRMSF.

8. Provide class V(W) OPLAN requirements to the COMMARCORMATCOM, and the Commander, Marine Corps Systems Command (COMMARCORSYSCOM) (AM) for Time-Phased Force Deployment Data (TPFDD) development and sourcing, and further assist in this process during TPFDD conferences at United States Transportation Command (USTRANSCOM). Validate, in concert with the COMMARCORMATCOM and the COMMARCORSYSCOM, the results of the TPFDD to ensure class V(W) assets are properly sourced and reflect accurate requirements.

9. Manage WRMSF (class V) in accordance with the AWR MARSO. Coordinate with the COMMARCORMATCOM and COMMARCORSYSCOM (AM) for the replacement of class V assets withdrawn from WRMSF for training or contingencies.

10. Request exceptions to WRM selection criteria from the CMC (LP) when necessary to support planned contingencies or approved operational scenarios of the DPG.

2006. COMMANDING GENERAL, MARINE CORPS COMBAT DEVELOPMENT COMMAND

1. Develops operational concepts for the integration of WRM assets with operating forces.

2. Develops and publishes doctrine relative to WRM.

3. Supports the biennial review of the logistic planning factors used by the Marine Corps in both its operational and programming efforts through analytical support.

4. Coordinates with the CMC (LP) and COMMARCORMATCOM in developing war reserve training concepts, requirements, and policies. Provides required training and education relating to war reserve matters.

5. Determines the requirements and fielding allocations for class VII PEIs.

6. Develops and publishes the AAO and PO for classes II, V(W), VII, and select VIII items of equipment.

2007. COMMANDER, MARINE CORPS MATERIEL COMMAND

1. Measures and reports the status of the total WRM Program in terms of requirements, attainments, and deficiencies, to include the development and maintenance of sustainability used to evaluate POM submissions.

2. Oversees Depot Maintenance surge requirements and their integration within the WRM Program.

3. Develops and implements plans to reconstitute WRMS issued in support of DPG scenarios. (LP)

4. Coordinates the sourcing of OPLAN requirements registered by the MARFOR commanders against in-stores assets and validated through the COMMARCORMATCOM during deliberate planning and crisis execution.

5. Responsible for budgeting, procurement, and distribution of the WRMR for mandatory allowance (type 1 items) initial issue SAC 1 and 3 items.

6. Responsible for budgeting and procurement of the WRMR for class VII type 3 items requiring special measures of control.

7. Provides input for annual planning, programming, and budgeting guidance relative to the WRM Program.

8. Provides input to the biennial review of the logistic planning factors used by the Marine Corps in both its operational and programming efforts.

9. Provides resource support for WRM acquisitions to satisfy approved program objectives in assigned areas of responsibility.

10. Takes appropriate action(s) on materiel apportionment and allocation responsibility issued by the CMC (LP).

11. Manages the acquisition and distribution of WRM.

12. Assures implementation and executive oversight and external coordination of war reserve policies and detailed procedures as they pertain to the logistics bases and the operating forces.

13. Executes withdrawal plans upon authorization of CMC (L).

14. Conducts supportability testing and evaluates the status of centrally managed WRM for status of requirements, attainment, and deficiencies.

15. Supports MARFORRES in the determination of the WRMR for the SMCR in classes I, II, III, IV, VII, and IX of ground supply.

16. Develops and executes plans to replenish WRMSI issued for other than war operations.

17. Evaluates WRM class VII materiel readiness and report this information to the CMC. Assists the MARFORS in the development of the CinC's LSA.

18. Authorizes the release of class V(W) WRMS.

19. Issues procedures to implement class V(W) inventory control policies as they pertain to MARCORSYSCOM and the operating forces.

20. Exercises management control over the storage, maintenance, care-in-stores, and physical distribution of all WMS held by the Marine Corps Stores System.

21. Acts as the automated data processing system sponsor for the Marine Corps WRS ensuring compliance with the WRM Program policy.

22. Develops the asset posture, both for Field and In-Stores, of classes I, II, III (Packaged), IV (Field Fortification), VII, and IX for the Annual Sustainment Posture Report.

23. Sources WRWP OPLAN requirements that are registered by the MEF(s) during both deliberate planning and crisis execution.

24. Submits WRMR shortfalls, war reserve attainment, and requirements to DoD IMMs, as appropriate.

25. Ensures in-stores/IMM sourced and unsourced requirements are properly coded for insertion into the MARFOR TPFDD

26. Provides management for DoD war reserves for which the Marine Corps is the responsible IMM.

27. Coordinates with the tenant DLA Traffic Management Office (TMO) in the submission of transportation requirements to the appropriate Military Traffic Management Command (MTMC) Area Commander for the movement of in-Stores WMS to the designated Port of Embarkation (POE)/Gaining Force Commander (GFC), as appropriate.

28. Assists the operating forces in the computation, validation, and registration of WRMR using the WRS.

2008. COMMANDER, MARINE FORCES RESERVES

1. In coordination with the CMC (PP&O, I&L, and M&RA), COMMARCORMATCOM, and the MARFORs, develops WRWPs to support the mobilization of SMCR/IRR units that may augment/reinforce active forces.

2. Develops logistics support plans for mobilization of the Combat Service Support Element (CSSE) in consonance with the CMC policy and with computational assistance from COMMARCORMATCOM.

3. Provides the T/A files to the COMMARCORMATCOM quarterly.

4. Computes, validates, and registers WRMR for all classes of supply except III(B), V(W), and VIII during the annual RECOMP.

2009. COMMANDING GENERALS, MARINE CORPS BASES, POST, AND STATIONS

1. Develops mobilization surge support requirements and review Mobilization T/Es following guidance found in this Manual and as issued in the MPLAN.

2. Within the Direct Support Stock Control (DSSC), maintain materiel for which supported MEFs have registered war reserve stockage requirements.

WAR RESERVE MATERIEL POLICY MANUAL

CHAPTER 3

CLASS I POLICY

CHAPTER 3

CLASS I POLICY

3000. GENERAL

1. Management of class I (Subsistence) rations in an expeditionary environment is based on Marine Corps Wartime Feeding Policy of one Meal, Ready-to-Eat (MRE) and two hot meals per day. The Food Service Support policy is supported by force structure, mission, equipment, available rations, Logistic Automated Information Systems (LOG AIS) interfaces, industrial base capacity, and joint operation support considerations.

2. Within our material stocks, class I (Subsistence) is limited primarily to Training Stocks and War Reserves. An exception is class I stocks within Peacetime Operating Stocks held in support of the NALMEB. (See paragraph 3001.4, below.) The components of class I are:

a. Meal, Ready-To-Eat (MRE). MRE is the Marine Corps primary Packaged Operational Rat.ion (POR). Each MRE is designed to sustain an individual engaged in heavy activity such as military training or during actual military operations when normal food service facilities are not available. The MRE is a totally self-contained ration consisting of a full meal packaged in a flexible meal bag. The MRE is packaged 12 meals per box and is requisitioned under a single National Stock Number (NSN).

b. Fuel Bar, Trioxane (FBT). FBT is considered class III(W) material but is included with class I for purposes of clarity and consistency with operational feeding. FBTs are not prepositioned aboard MPS.

c. Unitized “B” Rations (UBR). The UBR consists of canned/dehydrated items packaged or “unitized” in 100-man modules and is designed for group feeding situations. Modules are designated to support a 10-day menu cycle and include 10 different breakfast and lunch/dinner menus. Each module also contains related items such as disposable tableware, trays, cups, and trash bags. The UBR is suitable for use when the tactical, logistical, and operational situation permits establishment of an

organized field mess and requires trained food service Marines, Military Occupational Specialty (MOS 3381) to prepare. Use of the UBR constitutes a hot meal under the Marine Corps Wartime Feeding Policy. Each module is assigned, and is requisitioned by its own NSN.

d. Unitized Group Ration – Heat & Serve (UGR-H&S). UGR-H&S consists of prepared, shelf stable food items packaged in 50-man modules designed for short term group feeding situations or forward feeding of maneuver units or when the tactical, logistical, and operational situations preclude establishment of an organized field mess. The UGR-H&S menu includes seven breakfast meals and 14 dinner meals. Each module also contains related items such as disposable tableware, trays, cups, and trash bags. Three trained food service Marines, MOS 3381, are required to prepare the UGR-H&S using the Tray Ration Heating System (TRHS). Use of the UGR-H&S is considered a hot meal under the Marine Corps Wartime Feeding Policy. Each module is assigned, and is requisitioned by its own NSN.

e. "A" Ration Enhancements. A-Ration Enhancements consist of perishable fresh food items and semi-perishable items, used in a field environment to enhance the unitized rations and PORs. "A" Ration Enhancements consist of bread, milk, cereal, fresh fruit, and/or vegetables, etc. It is suited for use when the tactical, logistical, and operational situation permits. Refrigeration assets must be considered prior to introducing "A" Ration enhancements that refrigeration.

f. Ration Cold Weather (RCW)/Meal Cold Weather (MCW). RCW/MCW is used to sustain individuals engaged in operations or training in cold weather environments or under arctic conditions. The RCW is a totally self-contained POR consisting of a full day's ration and is packaged in a flexible meal bag. There are six rations (one ration equals three meals) per box, one of each menu. The RCW is requisitioned under a single NSN. The MCW will replace the RCW upon depletion of the RCW stock. MCWs are packed 12 meals per box and are requisitioned under a single NSN.

g. Health and Comfort Packages (HCPs). An HCP is a Service contingency item designed to provide necessary health and comfort items for male and female personnel. HCPs are delivered into theater as outlined in DLAR 4145.36, *Operational Rations and*

Health and Comfort Items, or until forward area exchange facilities can be established. HCPs are not held in peacetime as part of WRM. To meet MAGTF deployment timelines, the COMMARCORMATCOM provides initial 30-day requirement for HCPs to DSCP. The HCP, type I supports 10 individuals for 30 days. HCP, type II supports 10 females for 30 days. Each female should be issued a type I and a type II HCP. The HCP is classified as a gratuitous item under class I (Subsistence) vice class VI (personal demand/non-military sales). HCP requirements are calculated/ registered during deliberate planning and are based on the initial 30 DOS to support a MAGTF-size force.

3001. REQUIREMENTS DETERMINATION

1. War Material Requirement. Class I WRMR is determined after the WMR is offset by the applicable portion of the Training Stocks Requirement (TSR) and PFMR that can be sufficiently rotated annually, especially MRE stocks.

2. Training Stocks. The CMC (LFS) coordinates with DLA and field commands regarding the planned annual training requirements of the operating forces and supporting establishments for POR and operational ration support. Training stocks must also support the projected Marine Corps requirements to support the first 60 days of partial mobilization. The annual TSR will be the greater of either the annual training or partial mobilization requirements. All rations, except LFORM, are owned by DLA and are maintained at sufficient levels to meet Marine Corps training requirements. FBT requirements are computed by at two FBTs per MRE. Unitized rations, as part of the rotation process to maintain the industrial base requirement and to ensure the Military Occupational Specialty (MOS) proficiency of food service personnel are also used in training. These rations are rotated throughout the year to support peacetime training and exercises.

3. War Reserves

a. The majority of Marine Corps class I WRMS are owned and held by DLA, including those aboard MPS Program, and are maintained as protected USMC WRM levels. Rations are procured and held as LFORM with Military Personnel Marine Corps (MPMC) funding. CMC (LP/LF) reviews the methodology to calculate all

class I items to support each MEF and MARFORRES WRMR for budgetary planning, on an as-required basis. Due to the Factor (DLF) for Unitized Rations will be included in the computation. These requirements will be calculated for the full planned period of support required for the scenarios authorized for sustainability planning in the DPG.

b. Computation of WRMR for all class I items is based on the approved force list, planned mobilization support requirements, and the feeding plan.

c. Periods of support of both WRMR budgetary and operation planning shall be based on the following:

(1) Days 1 – 20 consist of 20 days of MREs.

(2) Days 21 – 90 consist of the following computation of the total personnel to be fed:

(a) 20 percent - MREs, 3 meals per day

(b) 30 percent - UGR-H&S, 2 meals per day/MRE, 1 meal per day.

(c) 50 percent - UBR, 2 meals per day/MRE, 1 meal per day.

(3) FBTs are computed 2 FBTs per one MRE.

(4) Unitized Ration Meals shall be introduced into the feed plan as soon as the tactical, operational, and logistical situation permits.

d. Accompanying supplies consist of the MEF MRE Safety Level, Training Stocks and DLA's Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) WRS requirement of 72,000 boxes of MREs.

NOTE: In a cold weather environment, MREs would be substituted with the RCW/MCW. For specific packaging/ordering of RCWs/MCWs for computation purposes refer to paragraph 3000.2f of this Manual.

3002. POSITIONING AND CONTROL

1. Class I materiel will be positioned aboard Amphibious Ships as LFORM in the quantities determined by each Force Commander.

Assets held aboard the MPS Squadrons will be based on the Marine Corps PO. The Marine Corps owns the assets held as LFORM and charges the units for them when consumed. DLA owns the assets aboard MPS and charges units for them when consumed.

2. MRE/FBT. MREs/FBTs are held as WRMS and are Marine Corps managed. The ability of the Marine Corps to maintain adequate levels of MREs/FBTs to meet peacetime training and MAGTF sustainment requirements is directly related to shelf-life and stock rotation policies. CMC (LFS) is responsible for budgeting and satisfying these requirements. Assets will be positioned with the Forces only to the degree that timely stock rotation can be accomplished. These stock levels should be equal to one-half the Operating level plus the Safety level for a Marine Expeditionary Brigade (MEB) sized MAGTF. A shortfall in training requirements will impact on the capability to sufficiently rotate WRMS.

3. Unitized Rations. Marine Corps unitized rations are held, managed, and funded by DLA, per a MOU between the Department of the Navy (DoN) and DLA. Due to the perishable nature of Unitized Rations, DLA cannot hold the full Marine Corps WMR. Quantities of Marine Corps Unitized Rations held by DLA are reported to CMC semiannually on a composite listing of subsistence between the WRMR and WRMS. This report is prepared by DLA/DSCP. Marine Corps WRMS are rotated through peacetime training that are funded by MPMC. If additional usage is required to rotate stocks, DLA/DSCP will coordinate with the CMC (LF) (LFS-4 to force issue Unitized Rations to the Marine Corps.

4. RCW/MCW. The principal NALMEB ration is the RCW (one ration per day) and MCW (three meals per day). In the events RCW/MCWs are not available, four MREs per day will be substituted for the RCW/MCW.

5. Ration, Supplement Flameless Heater (RSFH). The RSFH is packaged within each MRE box. The RSFH heats only the MRE entrée. It is not computed for war reserve and training support. The FBT is still required to heat beverages in the MRE and RCW/MCW. FBTs should be computed based on two FBTs per one MRE. Hydrogen gas generation of the RSFH without adequate ventilation presents a hazard. MREs containing RSFH stored on MPS should be stored on weatherdecks in plugged-in, operational refrigerated container to reduce potential safety hazard of hydrogen gas build up.

3003. RESPONSIBILITIES

1. For budgetary planning, the class I training requirements and funding support is coordinated by the CMC (LFS) with appropriate field commands. The CMC (LFS) shall coordinate with the Force Commanders, MARFORRES, and commands within the Supporting Establishment for the positioning of training stocks.

2. For budgetary planning, class I WRMR and funding support is coordinated by the CMC (LF/LP) with the Force Commanders and MARCORMATCOM. The CMC (LF) shall coordinate the positioning of WRMS.

3. CMC (LP) shall ensure that appropriate planning systems (e.g., MAGTF II and the WRS) have the current class I logistic planning factors as part of their structure.

4. In support of deliberate planning or crisis execution, the MAGTF Commander will develop requirements using the WRS/MAGTF II based on the troop strength of the MAGTF, to include the Naval Construction Force (NCF). Stocks held aboard Amphibious Shipping as LFORM and aboard MPS will be included as applicable. Remaining requirements will then be passed into the WRS for sourcing.

5. Since Unitized Rations are funded by DLA, COMMARCORMATCOM will forward these requirements after the annual RECOMP to DSCP via Document Identifier Code (DIC) DM transactions. Information copies of requirements will be provided to the CMC (LF/LP) and Chief of Naval Operations (CNO) (OP 41C). If necessary, adjustments will be coordinated with the DLA/DSCP by CMC (LF/LP).

6. COMMARCORMATCOM provides requirements for HCPs for the initial support of two MEBs (Amphib and MPF). Additional classified guidance relative to size of MAGTFs, deployment timelines, and mobility means shall be provided by the CMC (LPO) during each deliberate planning cycle.

3004. CRISIS/CONTINGENCY SUPPORT

1. Withdrawal of class I WRM is based on the guidance found in chapter 13 and the procedures found in appendix F.

2. The MAGTF Commander in determining resupply requirements will consider ISSAs, based on the CinC's Concept of Operations.

3. Due to the tactical situation and logistical capability, the MAGTF commander may adjust the daily feeding ratio found in paragraph 3001.3c above.

4. Multi-Faith Meals (MFM). MFM consist of Kosher and Halal and may include vegetarian menus. The MFM is designed and intended for use in religious diet observances. Due to the short shelf life of these meals, they should be provided in the Fly-In Echelon.

5. Humanitarian Daily Rations (HDR). The State Department is responsible for HDRs. CinCs are responsible for transporting the HDRs. When they arrive on site, non-government agencies or embassies assume responsibility. These rations are designed for feeding large populations of displaced persons or refuges under emergency conditions. The rations are not funded or consumed by the military.

3005. MATERIEL RESUPPLY. Depending on materiel allocation priorities, resupply may be sourced from either Marine Corps stocks or DLA. Close coordination is required between the MAGTF food service officer, the CinC's food service officer, and the CMC (LFS/LRCC) to determine requirements and submit requisitions for class I resupply.

WAR RESERVE MATERIAL POLICY MANUAL

CHAPTER 4

CLASSES II AND VII POLICY

CHAPTER 4

CLASSES II AND VII POLICY

4000. GENERAL

1. Policy. This chapter discusses policy for the determination of stockage levels and positioning of classes II and VII war materiel. Due to the extent of sub-classes for each class, they will be referred to throughout this Chapter as simply classes II and VII.

a. Class II. Consists of clothing, individual equipment, tentage, organizational tool sets, tool kits, hand tools, and administrative and housekeeping supplies and equipment.

b. Class VII. Consists of principal end items (PEIs): final combinations of end products that are ready for their intended use (e.g., launchers, tanks, mobile machine shops, and vehicles).

2. WMS. Within WMS, classes II and VII are limited primarily to T/E Allowances and War Reserves.

3. MAGTF Data Library (MDL). The MDL lists classes II and VII by "*type*." The assignment of an item as either type 1, 2, or 3 dictates how it will be managed and how war reserve levels will be calculated. In addition, a funding code, the SAC, is assigned to differentiate between funding sources. A summary of the type codes follows, however, MCO P4400. 150E, chapter 9 provides further detailed information to include the SAC differences.

a. Table of Authorized Materiel (TAM) Type 1 Items. Type 1 items consist of classes II and VII secondary items and PEIs considered “mission essential” for combat operations. To recognize the attrition of materiel attributed to combat loss and in preparation for combat, replacement factors are normally assigned. TAM type 1 items will normally have WRMR computed for them.

b. TAM type 2 Items. Type 2 items appear in the unit's T/E and reflect "as required" allowances as determined by the

force commander. These items do not lend themselves to the establishment of firm allowances, as requirements may vary due to assigned missions, operations, and location of units. The Marine Corps will not compute WRMR for type 2 items, less class IV materiel.

c. TAM Type 3 items. Type 3 items, primarily classes II and IV, do not normally appear in units' T/E's but in a special allowance pool (e.g., CTEP or STAP) T/E for each MEF and MARFORRES. These items require special measures of control since they are used only for particular conditions or situations (e.g., cold weather, desert operations, and unique engineer operations). TAM type 3 items may have a WRMR and are further discussed in chapter 11 of this Manual and MCO P4400.150.

4. Replacement Factors. A replacement factor is the estimated percentage of equipment in use that will require replacement during a given period due to wear out beyond repair, enemy action, abandonment, pilferage, and other causes, except catastrophes. The Marine Corps expresses replacement factors as quantities required for a 30-day period. Replacement factors for equipment assigned a TAM Control Number (TAMCN) are found in the Item Data File (IDF) of the Logistics Management Information System (LMIS) along with other related logistics data. Replacement factors are established for PEI and selected class II secondary items that are designated combat essential--those items of equipment required by units in their performance in combat operations. There are several types of factors that impact on the overall AAO. The planning tools that focus on equipment attrition are:

a. Combat Active Attrition Rate (CAAR). A CAAR is the estimated percentage of the planned service inventory of an item that is expected to be lost during a 30-day period of active combat. Several factors are considered in developing a CAAR estimate to include the level of combat operations, experience level of the anticipated enemy, and the harshness of the potential environment. A single CAAR is developed per TAMCN.

b. Combat Active Replacement Factor (CARF). A CARF reflects the anticipated combat replacement for attrition of a type of equipment, on a 30-day basis, incident to amphibious operations and other combat operations normal to the operating forces. CARFs provide the planning flexibility to meet requirements by theater or specific OPLAN. They were developed based on

potential contingencies specified in Joint Staff and Marine Corps scenarios, doctrinal publications, and current threat analyses used as the basis for MAGTF and opposing threat structure build-up in each scenario. CARFs support four Levels of Conflict (LOC):

(1) Armor Heavy Threat (AHT) - Based on a major theater war (MTW) which is considered a High Intensity Conflict (HIC).

(2) Infantry Heavy Threat (IHT) - Based on an MTW that can be considered a Mid Intensity Conflict (MIC) in scope.

(3) Light Infantry Threat (LIT) - Based on a lesser regional conflict (LRC) involving insurgent forces. Similar to a Low Intensity Conflict (LIC) in scope.

(4) Average (AVG) - Based on a weighted combination of the AHT and IHT CARFs. May be used for the development of POM data or operational planning in the absence of a defined scenario or threat, or when a mission is still evolving.

(5) Each LOC is supported by two periods of duration or Intensity Levels--Assault and Sustained. As an example, a MAGTF expecting a period of sustained combat operations in a MIC would use the IHT, Sustained (IHT-S) factor. When applied to the density of equipment, the CARF estimates the amount of equipment that must be replaced within a 30-day period to sustain the full T/E allowance and maintain a MAGTF's readiness. Upon request from the COMMARCORMATCOM, the CG MCCDC determines a single CAAR for each TAMCN when appropriate and submits them to CMC (LP) for approval and follow-on development of CARFs. Materiel requirements developed by CARFs, once procured, is controlled as war reserve. CMC (L) coordinates establishment of the period of support planned for each Force in the annual RECOMP and also in POM development. While the management of CAARs and CARFs is found in appendix D, there is an important distinction between a CAAR and a CARF. The CAAR serves as an estimate of combat losses while the CARF represents the rate at which the Marine Corps may plan (i.e., compute requirements) to actually replace combat losses.

5. Combat Support Stocks (CSS). CSS requirements are in support of those items for which a CARF has not been assigned and thereby projected combat losses of the end item cannot be calculated. CSS are normally class IX PFMS and are essential to effect PEI repairs/maintenance. Parts support requirements for CSS are

generated by the WRS, for fielded systems, through use of Maintenance Repair Data from the Marine Integrated Maintenance Management System (MIMMS)/ATLASS II Model during the annual RECOMP process. New equipment entering the system must have CSS requirements developed during the provisioning cycle by COMMARCORMATCOM.

4001. REQUIREMENTS DETERMINATION

1. WMR. The WMR for classes II and VII is composed of the PFMR and the WRMR.

2. Peacetime Force Materiel Requirements (PFMR)

a. Operating Forces and Supporting Establishment T/Es make up the PFMR for classes II and VII. CG MCCDC has responsibility for determining T/E allowances.

b. Although SMCR units T/E allowances are part of the PFMR, SMCR units hold reduced T/As and do not obtain the balance of their T/E until mobilization. The remainder of the SMCR T/E will be sourced from either in-stores equipment or from initial remain behind equipment (I-RBE, see chapter 14) generated from the gaining force commander (GFC).

3. War Reserves Materiel Requirements (WRMR)

a. Initial WRMR for type 1 and type 3 items are computed by CG MCCDC for items with CARFs. The COMMARCORMATCOM will assist the COMMARCORSYSCOM in the initial requirements determination process.

b. Class VII WRMR calculations are derived through a formula that uses CARFs as a basis for replacement of attrited equipment..

c. Replacements for class VII WRMSF/WRMSI after initial fielding are the responsibility of the COMMARCORMATCOM using the same funding category as during initial fielding.

d. Force commanders will budget for the replacement of class II WRMSR (i.e., shelf life attrition authorized issues and losses) following receipt of the initial issue through the utilization of O&MMC funding.

e. The CMC (LP) will coordinate with the force commanders, CG MCCDC, and COMMARCORMATCOM in reviewing the methodology to compute the WRMR for budgetary planning, on an as-required basis, for classes II and VII items in support of each MEF and MARFORRES. This is to ensure that the same measure that is applied to other classes of supply is also applied to equipment and supplies in terms of force and equipment densities by specific theater and anticipated combat intensities over time. These requirements will be calculated for the full planned period of support required sustaining operations for the scenarios authorized for sustainability planning in the DPG.

4002. WAR MATERIEL STOCKS POSITIONING AND CONTROL

1. Peacetime Force Materiel Stocks (PFMS)

a. TAM Type 1 Items. Type 1 item allowances constitute the amount of equipment required to be on hand or on order by the unit. As such, these items will be maintained and accounted for with all Supply System Responsible Items (SSRIs) and collateral equipment. COMMARCORMATCOM is responsible for ensuring that SSRIs are available and maintained for SMCR in-stores equipment.

b. TAM Type 3 Items. Guidance for TAM type 3 Items is found in MCO P4400.150.

2. War Reserve Materiel Stocks (WRMS)

a. MARFORs will not hold WRMSF class VII. All Class VII WRMS will be held In-Stores or as prepositioned stocks (i.e., MPS and NALMEB). T/E requirements for the MPS program are offset to and maybe considered part of the WRMR for specific PEIs.

b. Since class VII items held as WRMSI will be maintained and accounted for with SSRI and collateral equipment, the COMMARCORMATCOM and the operating forces share a common responsibility in the end item configuration management process. It is, therefore, essential that PEIs undergoing replacement and subsequent rebuild, prior to return either to the operating forces or as WRMSI, be as complete as possible. In this regard, depot-level rebuild of an end item must also concurrently recondition the SSRIs assigned to a piece of equipment, thereby necessitating that PEIs returned under the replacement and evaluation program be evacuated with the SSRIs.

c. Funding limitations often preclude the acquisition of the total WRMR for type 1 materiel; however, when procured, positioning of WRMS for new inventory items will be specified in the applicable User Logistics Support Summary (ULSS). For SAC 2 materiel, the COMMARCORMATCOM is responsible for budgeting and funding for acquisition. Force commanders may requisition these assets, with appropriate funds, to fill WRMSF deficiencies or may identify requirements in pre-registered withdrawal plans.

d. For class II items, MEF commanders will maintain sufficient WRMSF when combined with PFMS (i.e., operating stocks) to ensure stockage at a minimum 15 DOS as calculated at the annual RECOMP. Assets that are excess to the total Force requirement are identified to COMMARCORMATCOM for disposition instructions.

e. Force commanders will budget for the replacement of class II WRMSF (i.e., shelf-life attrition, authorized issues, and losses) following receipt of the initial issue, through the utilization of O&MMC funding.

f. Replacements for class VII WRMSF/WRMSI after initial fielding are the responsibility of the COMMARCORMATCOM using the same funding category as during initial fielding.

g. There is no military uniform clothing maintained as WRMS. Military Clothing Sales Stores (MCSS) are designated as the central points for system and commercial (MCSS only) uniform clothing items, per MCO P10120.28, *Individual Clothing Regulations*. MCSS will stock sufficient levels of uniform clothing to satisfy training and peacetime operating requirements. MCSS will also be the first source for uniform clothing during wartime. Deficiencies in stock will be requisitioned via the COMMARCORMATCOM using the appropriate priorities designated in MCO 4400.16, *Uniform Materiel Movement and Issue Priority System*. Notification of requirements should be submitted to the local Base/Station commander or his Assistant Chief of Staff for MCSS operations to ensure adequate clothing items are available.

4003. RESPONSIBILITIES

1. In support of deliberate planning or crisis execution, the MAGTF commander will review requirements using WRS/MAGTF II based

on the authorized allowances and troop strength of the MAGTF, to include the NCFs. Sourcing of materiel will be via the WRS. Stocks held aboard assigned MPS Squadrons would be included as applicable.

2. The CMC (LP), CG MCCDC, and COMMARCORMATCOM will ensure that appropriate planning systems (e.g., MAGTF II Model, LMIS, and WRS) have the current logistic planning factors, both general and specific, as part of their structure for classes II and VII.

3. The COMMARFORRES will provide current data on SMCR unit T/As and on-hand quantities for classes II and VII to the MARFOR, MEF commanders, and COMMARCORMATCOM as required annually during the RECOMP and Plan-level conferences.

4004. CRISIS/CONTINGENCY SUPPORT

1. Withdrawal of classes II and VII war materiel is based on the guidance found in chapter 13 and the procedures found in appendix F.

2. Prepositioned class II or VII stocks (MPS or NALMEB) can be used for MAGTF if approved by the owning CINC.

3. Reserve Forces. Upon mobilization/activation, SMCR units bring T/A materiel to their GFC. Classes II and VII in-stores assets for activated SMCR units will be issued as required to source unfilled authorized allowances established by the GFC. Additional Service guidance may be issued in support of the specific crisis or contingency.

4. Mobilization and Special Mission T/Es. Upon consideration of mobilization, CMC (LP) will coordinate with the CG MCCDC and the COMMARCORBASESLANT/PAC for the issuance of these T/Es.

5. MAGTFs will, based on commonality of equipment, support the assigned NCF, which normally does not bring extended sustainment in its accompanying supplies.

6. Inter-Service Support Agreements (ISSAs) based on the CinC's Concept of CIS/CSS, and available HNS (Assistance in Kind and/or Contracted Resources) will be considered by the MAGTF in determining the WRMR and resupply requirements.

4005. MATERIEL RESUPPLY. Dependent upon materiel allocation priorities, resupply may come from Marine Corps stocks or from the respective IMM. While normally requisitions for class II items will be sent to the specific IMM, requisitions for class VII and weapon systems will always be sent to the COMMARCORMATCOM, Routing Identifier Code (RIC) MPB. Such requisitions will not be forwarded until the MEF/MARFOR has reviewed its excess/shortage posture and exhausted opportunities to effect internal redistributions.

WAR RESERVE MATERIEL POLICY MANUAL

CHAPTER 5

CLASS III POLICY

CHAPTER 5

CLASS III POLICY

5000. GENERAL. Within the Marine Corps, class III is composed of petroleum, fuels, and lubricants; hydraulic and insulating oils; preservatives; liquid and compressed gases; bulk chemical products; coolants; and deicing and antifreeze compounds. This chapter does not include class II support for Marine Aviation.

5001. REQUIREMENTS DETERMINATION

1. Class III requirements include bulk and packaged. The Class III (Bulk) Petroleum War Reserve Requirement (PWRR), formerly known as Bulk Petroleum War Reserve, is projected in gallons or barrels (a petroleum barrel equals 42 U.S. gallons) based on estimated vehicle, equipment, and other planned usage rates. The class III (Packaged (POL)) requirement is projected normally by unit of issue and identified as class III (POL) WRMR.

2. The class III WMR is composed primarily of the WRMR since the class III PFMR is relatively small.

3. The CMC (LPO/LPC) reviews the methodology to compute the WRMR and PWRR for budgetary and operational planning on an as-required basis. The actual WRMR is assembled and submitted by MEF commanders and bases/stations (through COMMARFORLANT/ COMMARCORBASESLANT and COMMARFORPAC/COMMARCORBASESPAC) and COMMARFORRES. Budgetary requirements will be calculated for the full planned period of support authorized in the DPG. See paragraph 5001.4 for additional information. The general methodology is as follows:

a. Bulk Fuel Requirements for Ground Tactical Equipment. The U.S. Marine Corps implemented a "Single Fuel on the Battlefield" policy in FY02 in compliance with similar DoD and North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) policies. This policy directs the use of JP-8 (or alternately JP-5) as the single fuel for use in both aviation and ground tactical equipment assets. For ground tactical equipment, PWRR are computed on gallons per hour based on the average hours per day usage for the equipment density of the MAGTF. Rates are distinguished between equipment, held within two grouping, and have two Intensity Levels--Assault and Sustained which are comparable to what is used for classes II, V(W), and VII. We assume that equipment levels are maintained at near 100 percent of quantities identified in the applicable

OPLAN's most current TPFDD, since losses are replaced through a combination of maintenance actions and war reserves. While such availability may be idealized, do not assume that actual usage will also be 100 percent. These rates will be used regardless of the LOC involved. Properly computed, PWRR will reflect increasing (e.g., time-phased) requirements as equipment flows into theater.

b. Ground Packaged POL - Computations are derived from maintenance intervals based on hours, miles, or months where vehicles will average 25 miles per hour.

(1) Daily requirements, the Oil Consumption/Day, are computed on gallons per day in terms of a combined Lube Oil Consumption/Day and Gear Oil Consumption/Day based on each type of applicable equipment found in the T/E density of the MAGTF. Guidelines are:

(a) For TAMCN items whose maintenance interval is based on hours:

Hours per Day/Maintenance Interval x Oil Capacity (gallons)

(b) For maintenance based on interval:

(Hours per Day x 25 miles/Hour)/Miles in Maintenance Interval x Oil Capacity

(c) For maintenance interval based on months:

Oil Capacity (gallons) x Interval (number of months) x 30 Days/ Month.

(2) To calculate the mix of lube oils based on climatic conditions, the recommended percentage of lubricants by Society Automotive Engineers (SAE) rating is as follows:

(a) For Normal Temperatures (above 32° F), there is no mix, use SAE 10W-40.

(b) For Cold Weather Temperatures (*32° F down* to 0° F), the percentage is 70 percent SAE 10, 25 percent SAE 30, and 5 percent SAE 50.

(c) For Extreme Cold Weather Temperatures (*0*° F down to minus 65° F), the percentage is 90 percent Sub Zero and 10 percent SAE 10.

(3) Planning factors for Grease, Automotive, and Artillery (GAA) have been eliminated. Calculate grease information using demand-based information, similar to that used for other fluids (e.g., transmission, hydraulic, etc.).

(4) To support field sanitation, requirements should be based on 0.02 GAL/Person/30 day for gasoline and 0.10/GAL/Person/30 day for JP-8 (or alternately JP-5*)*. An example would be 5 quarts of JP-8 to 1 quart of gasoline to burnout a head. Current methods of insect control rely on water soluble and pre-mixed insecticides and do not require kerosene, fuel oil, or JP-8.

4. <u>The General Actions Are As Follows</u>:

a. <u>Bulk Fuel (Ground)(Outside Continental United States {O CONUS})</u>. Marine component commanders will review and adjust their PWRR for the most demanding OPLAN in each theater of operations (i.e., U.S. Commander in Chief Pacific Fleet, (USCINCPAC), U.S. Commander in Chief South, (USCINCSOUTH), U.S. Commander in Chief Central (USCINCCENT), and U.S. Commander in Chief Europe (USCINCEUR). Theater PWRR is submitted annually per chapter 11 of DODDir 4140-25, " *DOD Management Policy for Energy Commodities and Related Services* to the applicable CinC Joint Petroleum Officer (JPO). The MEFs will compute PWRR, by location and type product, to cover a period beginning on the 1st day of requirements and continuing through the period established by Joint Chiefs of Staff (JCS) for each OPLAN to which the MEF(s) are assigned. The MEF submits its PWRR to the MARFOR Component. The MARFOR Component consolidates all MEF (if there are two or more separate MEF submissions) and validates the PWRR before submission to the appropriate CinC JPO. The JCS objectives consider such factors as wartime tanker sailing times, theater distribution times, attrition rates, and appropriate safety levels. As a result, the PWRR in terms of days by MEF will vary. The MEF will usually have less than 60 DOS of bulk fuel as accompanying supplies and resupply will begin earlier than D+60. The Marine Corps does not manage bulk fuel stocks, except for limited amounts to support training.

b. Bulk Fuel (Ground) CONUS. Per DODD 4140.25, "At CONUS locations where resupply from commercial sources is assured, the Military Services may elect, based on historical resupply lead-times, to anticipate that specific quantities of military-suitable products could reasonably be expected to be available to meet a portion of the PWRR. These amounts will be annotated as CONUS In transit WRM amounts in lieu of Petroleum War Reserve Stocks (PWRS)." Also DODD 4140.25 states "Any CONUS PWRS must be directly supporting an OPLAN. It will be limited to a stockage level for mobility requirements (primarily strategic lift), strategic air operations, civil defense requirements when approved by ODUSD(L&MR), and logistic requirements in support of strategic operations such as load-outs of ships and aircraft in-flight refueling." The MEFs will determine their CONUS PWRR and CONUS In transit WRM by location and submit them with their annual OCONUS PWRR to the MARFOR Component. The MARFOR Component will consolidate and validate all CONUS requirements and submit them to Defense Energy Supply Center (DESC) via the USMC bulk petroleum Service Control Point (SCP). Currently, the Navy Petroleum Office is the USMC bulk petroleum SCP per DODD 4140.25.

c. Packaged Ground POL and Other Ground-Related Class III Products. All packaged ground POL and other related class III products, such as liquid and compressed gases, bulk chemical products, coolants, and antifreeze compounds, will be handled as follows: The WRMR will be calculated by each MEF, using WRS/MAGTF II model for requirements determination and the WRS for sourcing. The COMMARCORMATCOM will compute the WRMR for MARFORRES based on I MEF usage data. For materiel that must be locally purchased (e.g., compressed gases) the MARFOR/MEFs should arrange for stand-by contracts. Shortfalls in WRMS will be consolidated by the COMMARCORMATCOM and submitted to DLA/DESC via data exchange transactions (DIC DM_). Transactions will be submitted annually with required revisions.

5002. POSITIONING AND CONTROL

1. Class III supplies, both bulk and packaged, will continue to be positioned aboard amphibious ships as LFORM in the range and depth determined by each COMMARFOR. Bulk fuel held aboard MPS squadrons is DESC-owned PWRR stocks. Normally these stocks count against the USMC PWRR for USCINCEUR, USCINCPAC, and USCINCCENT.

These fuels are controlled by the appropriate CinC who is authorized their use. As a result, MPS squadron bulk fuel stocks are not USMC controlled. Packaged assets held aboard the MPS squadrons will be based on Marine Corps POs as outlined in MCO P3000.17.

a. Worldwide inventory is planned and managed by DESC with its supporting area fuel regions in coordination with the CinC JPOs. DESC assigns maximum and minimum storage levels in its Inventory Management Plan (IMP). Based on operating plans and budgets, the entire amount of PWRR that the MEF is authorized in a particular theater may not be sourced. Where storage or operational conditions are limited, DESC will locate PWRR at the most appropriate alternate terminal following coordination with the affected CinC JPO and Service component. MEF positioned stocks shall be counted against the total PWRR; however, these stocks may not be counted as days of support available at the point of planned use during the logistics sustainability assessment of an OPLAN.

b. In general, both the bulk class III plant account (e.g., storage tanks, pipelines, equipment) and the bulk product (e.g., JP-5/8) are owned or contracted by DESC and managed by a worldwide inventory management plan, and become "Service owned" at the wholesale/retail interface. In OCONUS theaters, this may be at the beach high water point or a theater storage facility.

2. MEF commanders will maintain sufficient class III (POL) WRMSF to ensure stockage of at minimum 15 DOS as calculated at the annual RECOMP.

3. Marine Corps class III (POL) WRMSI will be held based on available funding and managed by DLA and funded by the NWCF per a MOU to be negotiated between the COMMARCORMATCOM and DLA. Due to the available production capacity of the industrial base, DLA normally does not hold the full Marine Corps WRMR. The quantities of Marine Corps Packaged POL held by DLA are reported to the COMMARCORMATCOM as a composite listing of packaged fuel WRMS against the WRMR.

5003. RESPONSIBILITIES

1. For budgetary planning, the COMMARCORMATCOM coordinates class III (Packaged) WRMR determination with the MARFOR/MEF Commanders

as part of the annual RECOMP. Funding support is handled via O&MMC/NWCF.

2. The CMC (LPO), CG MCCDC, and COMMARCORMATCOM shall ensure that appropriate planning systems (e.g., MAGTF II, LMIS, and the WRS) have the current class III logistic planning factors as part of their structure.

3. In support of deliberate planning or crisis action, the MAGTF commander will develop requirements using the WRS/MAGTF II model based on the equipment density of the MAGTF, to include the NCF. Stocks held aboard Amphibious Shipping as LFORM and aboard MPSRONs will be included as applicable to the plan being supported. PFMS held within a base's or station's DSSC may reasonably be expected to be available and will be included. The remaining requirements will then be passed to the WRS for sourcing.

4. PWRS are reported by the Defense Fuel Support Points (DFSP) holding the PWRS and to DESC weekly via the Bulk Petroleum Terminal Message Report-RCS: DLA(W) 1884. For PWRS held in afloat assets, MPS, or Prepositioning Tankers such as the Off Shore Petroleum Discharge System (OPDS) tankers, a modified DLA 1884 will be submitted weekly to DESC. The modified DLA 1884 is exempt from “minimize” restrictions. Info copies of both the DFSP and Afloat modified 1884 messages are sent to the supported CinC JPO and regional DESC office. If a DFSP or afloat prepositioned ship/tanker violates, or expect they may violate PWRS levels for their respective site, they must notify DESC, regional DESC office and supported CinC JPO. DESC and the supported CinC JPO will coordinate with the effected Service Component to initiate the appropriate action to ensure PWRS are not violated or if violated that timely corrective action to restore PWRS level is initiated.

5. Per DoDD 4140.25, the MEFs will submit their annual CONUS and OCONUS PWRR to DESC via the supporting MARFOR Component, CinC JPO and SCP in the format described by DLA (A)1887 (DESC) (PWRS) for DLA Terminal Storage. Information on the 1887 form consist of: the Military Service submitting, date of submission, PWRR location name and Department of Defense Activity Address Code (DoDAAC), product requested, PWRR amount (barrels), OPLAN that the requirements supports, and a secondary PWRS location (optional). Report shall be submitted in hard copy or electronic format (preferably Microsoft Excel spreadsheet). MEFs will coordinate with supported MARFOR component for submission format and method. Once compiled, completed 1887 are classified

documents and handled according to their classification. Annually, during Oct, the CinC JPOs release the annual PWRR data call message to it service components. The MARFOR Component forwards the data call message to the MEFs for action. The MEFs will be required to submit their PWRR to the MARFOR Component not later than January. The MARFOR will consolidate and validate all MEF PWRR and submit, not later than the end of February, OCONUS requirements to the supported CinC JPO, and SCP will submit PWRR to DESC for input in the upcoming Fiscal Year IMP. During May DESC will forward a draft IMP to the CinC JPO and SCPs for review and validation. Not later than June the CinC JPOs and SCPs will validate the draft IMP and submit any changes to DESC. DESC will publish the upcoming FY IMP during July. The IMP takes effect 1 October for DFSPs to adjust their inventories based on the new IMP.

5004. CRISIS/CONTINGENCY SUPPORT

1. Withdrawal of class III WRM is based on the guidance found in chapter 13 and the procedures found in appendix F of this Manual.

2. Contingency support of bulk fuel, both ground and aviation, will be coordinated between the Marine component commander and the appropriate CinC's JPO taking into account assets held aboard MPS and assigned amphibious shipping.

5005. MATERIEL RESUPPLY. Dependent upon materiel allocation priorities, bulk fuel resupply is requested/coordinated through the appropriate CinC JPO. The MAGTF Petroleum Officer with the CinC’s JPO will make close coordination. Resupply for packaged POL will come from DLA from either available Marine Corps-owned stocks or general DoD stocks.

WAR RESERVE MATERIEL POLICY MANUAL

CHAPTER 6

CLASS IV POLICY

CHAPTER 6

CLASS IV POLICY

6000. GENERAL. This chapter discusses the role that class IV materiel has in supporting the missions assigned to our MAGTFs. Construction materials, such as cement and nails, are normally available in sufficient quantities and locations from commercial sources both in and out of CONUS. These materials will not be held as Marine Corps WRMS unless local availability does not meet deployment timelines. The class IV WRMR, however, remains.

6001. REQUIREMENTS DETERMINATION

1. WMR

a. Class IV is limited primarily to field fortification and construction materiel (e.g., barbed wire, bunkering materiel, hardening of defensive positions, etc.). The class IV WMR is composed of the PFMR and the WRMR.

b. Lumber is used to support deploying MAGTF's Preservation, Packaging, and Packing (PP&P) requirements, for the blocking, bracing, and chocking of equipment for movement, and in their employment with construction of bunker/fighting positions.

2. PFMR. Class IV Materiel Identification Code (MIC) F materiel within PFMR is limited to TAM type 3 allowances for command T/Es and for the NALMEB program. CG MCCDC coordinates with the MARFOR and MEF commanders regarding the T/E requirements for class IV materiel. These requirements are based on the field fortification needs of a MAGTF ashore. See MCO P4400.150 for more information on TAM type 3 materiel.

3. WRMR

a. The CMC (LP) will review the methodology to compute the WRMR for budgetary planning, on an as-required basis, for all class IV (field fortification), MIC F items in support of each MEF and MARFORRES based on planned mobilization support requirements. These requirements will be calculated for the full planned period of support authorized in the DPG.

b. Field Fortification - MIC F. This materiel is part of a force's TAM type 3 T/E Allowance and is discussed in MCO P4400.150. Field fortification materiel requirements are based on data in LMIS.

c. Lumber - MIC L

(1) The MEF commanders will calculate the sustainment requirements for lumber WRMR and manually input the data to update the lumber file in the WRS. Lumber requirements are derived from NCF ABFC Automated Information System (AIS) calculations.

(2) The MEF commanders will coordinate the development of PP&P requirements with the commanders of host bases and air stations. Coordinated planning will be conducted to assure the availability of consumable PP&P materiel from within the local geographical area to support current contingency missions. COMMARCORMATCOM will plan to support the withdrawal and shipment of WRMSI. In this regard, a WRMR will not be calculated to satisfy the PP&P requirements below the Marine Corps Logistics Bases (MCLB) level.

(3) Overseas PP&P operations with consumer level inventories of lumber and other packaging/packing materials are authorized safety levels for contingencies. Lumber is a perishable commodity; therefore, contingency stockage requires careful consideration of costs and benefits.

6002. POSITIONING AND CONTROL

1. PFMS. The MEF Commanders and the COMMARFORRES will determine the range and depth of items to be held in support of training/ contingency operations. These stocks are normally less than the full T/E allowance authorized when held in the Contingent Training Allowance Pools (CTAPs)/Special Training Allowance Pools (STAPs). The remainder or balance of their T/E allowance will be held in-stores and registered in the Stores System as Purpose Code C (Initial Issue/Authorized Allowance) requirements.

2. WRMS. Class IV materiel will continue to be positioned aboard amphibious ships as LFORM in the recommended depth determined by each COMMARFOR. Assets held aboard the MPS squadrons will be based on the Marine Corps POs as outlined in MCO P3000.17. Due to the perishable nature of lumber products, prepositioning large amounts is discouraged--but the requirement still exists. The availability of these products throughout

CONUS and most parts of the world reduces the need to maintain on-hand stocks. In this regard, war reserve planning and positioning will be accomplished with consideration to the following categories:

a. PP&P. The COMMARCORMATCOM, for MCLBs Albany and Barstow, will plan for sufficient consumable PP&P materiel in the DSSC activities to support the requirements for the withdrawal and shipment of Initial Issue and WRMS. Stocks held will be counted as WRMSI.

b. Lumber - MIC L. Because of its deteriorative nature, stockage of the full WRMR is discouraged. The COMMARCORMATCOM will ensure a 60-day requirement is registered with the DLA DSCC for purchase and delivery per the timeframes established for each OPLAN, and as planned for in the TPFDD. The COMMARCORMATCOM will also ensure that the remainder of the WRMR is registered with DSCC for planning purposes.

c. Field Fortification – MIC F. All WRMS, less quantity held as LFORM, should be held as WRMSI, as funding permits, at the MCLBs or by the IMM through the use of ISSAs.

6003. RESPONSIBILITIES

1. The COMMARCORMATCOM will fund initial issue, both T/E and WRM, for new items of class IV.

2. In support of peacetime training and exercises, the MARFOR commanders will budget for the initial issue replacements (i.e., shelf-life attrition, authorized issues, and losses) following receipt of the initial issue.

3. The COMMARCORMATCOM will procure class IV WRMSI through the utilization of available NWCF funding.

4. The CMC (LP) shall ensure that appropriate planning systems (e.g., MAGTF II model and the WRS) have the current class IV logistic planning factors for Field Fortification materiel as part of their structure.

5. In support of deliberate planning or crisis execution, the MAGTF commander will develop field fortification requirements using WRS and MAGTF II model. Stocks held aboard amphibious shipping as LFORM and aboard MPS will be included as applicable. Remaining requirements will then be passed into the WRS for sourcing.

6004. CRISIS/CONTINGENCY SUPPORT

1. Withdrawal of class IV WRM is based on the guidance found in chapter 13 and the procedures found in appendix F of this Manual.

2. The ABFC system quantifies construction materials for a specific capability. These materials may become available for project support requirements in accordance with CNO directives. ABFCs provide support for both combat operations and development of expeditionary base facilities. NCF ABFC system materiel deploys as accompanying supplies and will be taken into account when planning for the MAGTF's class IV requirements.

6005. MATERIEL RESUPPLY. Dependent upon materiel allocation priorities, resupply may come from Marine Corps stocks (field fortification materiel only) or from DLA. Close coordination will be made by the MAGTF engineer officer with the NCF operations officer to ensure that all resupply requirements are taken into account. In cases where HNS or contracting with commercial vendors is available, especially for construction materiel, these should be used to offset resupply requirements. Refer to the Logistics Annex within the Marine Corps Capabilities Plan (MCP) for further information on contracting support.

WAR RESERVE MATERIEL POLICY MANUAL

CHAPTER 7

CLASS V(W) POLICY

CHAPTER 7

CLASS V (W) POLICY

7000. GENERAL. This chapter prescribes war reserve policy for class V(W) ground ammunition. Class V(W) war reserve consists of all serviceable condition codes A, B, C, E, and N. Class V(W) is procured and stockpiled to support combat, training, testing, War Reserve Stocks for Allies (WRSA), and other external support requirements (e.g., State Department, (Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), etc.). The COMMARCORSYSCOM (AM)), will act as the executive agent for class V(W) under the cognizance of the COMMARCORMATCOM and will procure, store, maintain, and manage the Marine Corps class V(W) stockpile.

7001. CLASS V(W) REQUIREMENTS DETERMINATION

1. Marine Corps Total Munitions Requirements (TMR) Determination. Per MCO 8000.7, *Marine Corps Capabilities-Based Munitions Requirements (MCCBMR) Process for Ground Ammunition (Class V(W))*, the CG MCCDC is responsible for producing the class V(W)(TMR) for the Marine Corps. The MCCBMR study is conducted pursuant to DoDI 3000.4, the DoD Capabilities-Based Munitions requirements (CBMR) Process. The TMR is used by the COMMARCORSYSCOM (AM) to budget for, procure, and maintain inventory levels in support of Marine Corps requirements. Due to the limited capabilities of the industrial base and time required to surge to meet wartime capacity, the entire ammunition requirement for Marine Corps combat operations must be procured and stockpiled to support contingencies.

2. Operating Force Requirements Determination. The Marine Corps operating force requirements are determined based on the mission, commander prerogatives, and combat planning factors per MCO 8010.1, and may be limited by serviceable inventories. Inventory levels are determined based on the Acquisition Objective (AO) established by the TMR, the ability of the industrial base to support the requirement, the viability of maintenance programs, and fiscal constraints.

7002. POSITIONING AND APPORTIONMENT

1. Positioning. Marine Corps ammunition is stored worldwide in Army and Navy activities, Marine Corps Ammunition Supply Points (ASP), Naval vessels as part of LFORM, MPSRON, and in foreign countries. Ammunition stored in foreign countries may be stored at U.S. Navy or U.S. Army activities or under the management of the foreign country as part of treaty obligations (i.e., NALMEB and WRS-A). Prepositioning locations for war reserve munitions requirements are determined by the needs of the operating forces. Requests for prepositioning of war reserve must be submitted to the COMMARCORSYSCOM (AM). Prepositioning that requires support from foreign countries or other services must be facilitated by the appropriate commander in whose geographic area the support is required.

2. Apportionment

a. WRMSF. Ammunition is apportioned to the operating forces as WRMSF under an Apportioned War Reserve Marine Ammunition Requirements Support Order (AWR MARSO). WRMSF consists of NALMEB, MPS, LFORM, and other assets prepositioned in or near a theater of operations, and contingency packages held in reserve for rapid deployment. These stocks are managed at appropriate storage activities or as part of LFORM or MPS. The maximum amount normally prepositioned aboard MPSRONs is 30 DOA, while LFORM normally consists of 15 DOA. However, requirements for both will be developed in concert with the operating forces. The PO for either will be limited only to Explosive Safety Quantity Distance (ESQD) factors at applicable ports or by physical space constraints. MEFs and MARFORs may require contingency assets for a Marine Security Element (MSE), an Air Contingency Marine Air-Ground Task Force (ACM), a small-scale contingency (SSC) force, as part of a Deployable Headquarters Package (DHP), or for some other contingency requirement. The Fleet Anti-terrorism Security Teams (FAST) also require contingency assets and will be apportioned those requirements in the AWR MARSO for the applicable Force. WRMSF is normally

calculated based on combat planning factors per MCO 8010.1, but may be determined based on a number of factors required for mission accomplishment.

b. WRMSI. Class V(W) WRMSI are war reserve assets remaining in the inventory which are not apportioned to the Forces. These assets are withheld from apportionment to provide flexibility in supporting any contingency area. Operational shortfalls are sourced from WRMSI in support of follow-on sustainment under OPLAN or CONPLAN. WRMSI represents a portion of a dynamic inventory which is used to support not only war reserve, but also training and testing requirements. WRMSI may be positioned in CONUS or OCONUS storage activities depending on the geographic regions it is intended to support. Sourcing of WRMSI to meet wartime demands will be constrained to some extent by the dynamics of geographic positioning and treaty obligations.

7003. CLASS V(W) PRIORITIES AND ALLOCATION. The Marine Corps expects some worldwide shortages to occur in supporting class V(W) due to changes in the serviceability of assets, unforeseen expenditures, training restrictions, and other anomalies. These shortages can affect normal peacetime training, obligated war reserve, and other commitments. During such situations, a reapportionment or re-obligation of WRMS may be required. Additionally, controlled supply rates (CSR) may be imposed to reserve assets for select Marine Corps use and worldwide positioning. The COMMARCORSYSCOM (AM) has sole discretion for obligating and prioritizing ammunition subject to conditions specified herein and may apply CSRs when necessary to manage the class V(W) stockpile. Should an inventory shortfall exist in supporting all requirements, the COMMARCORSYSCOM (AM) will obligate ammunition based on the following priorities:

1. War Reserve Munitions Requirements. War reserve munitions requirements have the highest priority for obligation. At no time will war reserve levels be obligated below 100 percent of the war reserve munitions requirements in the applicable TMR except as provided herein. This is to ensure that appropriate

assets are maintained at all times for wartime readiness. Whenever other factors further erode wartime levels, commensurate reductions in other allocations will be made to offset the shortfalls. Should the inventory be eroded further such that maintaining 100 percent of the war reserve munitions requirements is not possible, a War Reserve Impact Statement (WRIS) will be provided per paragraph 7005 of this Manual. Whenever operating force requirements exceed the war reserve munitions requirements in the TMR, the COMMARCORSYSCOM (AM), in concert with the force commanders, may obligate war reserve levels at a higher rate.

2. Training and Testing Requirements. Training and testing requirements have the second highest priority for obligation. Priority for either should be balanced in such a way as to allow for supporting the most urgent priority first.

3. External Requirements. Other requirements which support external agencies (i.e., U.S. Army, Secret Service, FBI, State Department, etc.) have the lowest priority except where a national emergency exists. In such cases, discretion may be used to assign a higher priority, but at no time will the priority exceed that for war reserve without prior adjudication by the Executive Steering Committee for Ammunition (ESCA) per paragraph 7005 of this Manual. Exceptions to this policy will be requested in the most expeditious manner possible.

4. Exceptions. Exceptions to the above policies or requests for reprioritizations should be addressed to the ESCA per paragraph 7005 of this Manual.

7004. WAR RESERVE RESTRICTIONS. Ammunition designated specifically for war reserve use only (for which no training ammunition is procured) will not be expended for training at any time without the express approval of the ESCA. Except in those situations where excess munitions exist. In such cases, the COMMARCORSYSCOM (AM) may obligate excess munitions for training so long as inventory levels do not fall below 100 percent of the

war reserve. Requests for such expenditures will be forwarded to the COMMARCORSYSCOM (AM) for review and action. The COMMARCORSYSCOM (AM) will provide a War Reserve Impact Statement (WRIS) per appendix E directly to the chairperson of ESCA final resolution per paragraph 7005 below, with a copy to the ESCA primaries and the chairperson, Ammunition Working Group (AWG) for information.

7005. WAR RESERVE PRIORITY DISPUTES

1. ESCA. The ESCA will be the ultimate point of resolution for all conflicts arising from competing priorities for ammunition, requests to expend war reserve-only assets, and in any other case that may reduce war reserve levels. The ESCA will convene pursuant to MCO 8000.7. The ESCA will publish the results of their decision to the COMMARCORSYSCOM (AM) and the appropriate force commanders.

2 AWG. The AWG will also convene pursuant to MCO 8000.7 and will conduct a review of disputes prior to disposition by the ESCA. The AWG will provide a formal recommendation to the ESCA for their review and consideration and will provide additional support to the ESCA as required in determining an appropriate course of action.

3. COMMARCORSYSCOM (AM). Whenever disputes do arise, the COMMARCORSYSCOM (AM) will conduct an initial review of the matter and forward a WRIS per appendix E to the AWG for further review and action. In those cases where war reserve-only assets are affected by production lags or Notices of Ammunition Reclassification (NAR), a WRIS will be submitted to the chairperson, ESCA only, with information copies to the force commanders, the ESCA primaries, and the chaiperson, AWG.

7006. RELEASE AND WITHDRAWAL AUTHORITY

1. Release Authority. Release authority is that authority granted to commanders that allows them to use or consume war

reserve stocks. Release authority does not automatically constitute withdrawal authority. Release for class V(W) war reserve assets on LFORM in support of training will be at the prerogative of the force commanders subject to CSRs or other applicable restrictions per paragraphs 7003, 7004, and 7005 of this Manual.

2. Withdrawal Authority. Withdrawal authority is that authority which allows commanders to withdraw or "remove" war reserve stocks from storage depots or retail activities for the purposes of forward storage (sustainment) at advanced bases or aboard amphibious or maritime ships (LFORM, MPS, etc.). Withdrawal authority does not constitute release authority. Force Commanders will be given the appropriate withdrawal authority for WRMSF to facilitate prepositioning or contingency movement. Withdrawal of class V(W) constitutes movement of assets from storage activities either for embarkation aboard amphibious shipping, MPSRONs, or for movement by any available mode.

3. Promulgation. Promulgation of release and withdrawal authority will be made in the AWR MARSO.

7007. PLANNING AND EXECUTION

1. Deliberate Planning. To ensure class V(W) sustainment is available and planned for movement, the operating forces and the COMMARCORSYSCOM (AM) must work in concert to source operating force requirements, develop TPFDD, and include class V(W) in the WRWP. These efforts will occur as necessary but will normally be a part of the Annual RECOMP Conference generally held during October and the Plan-Level Development Conference generally held during January. Other efforts will culminate at conferences hosted by USTRANSCOM for TPFDD development. The following responsibilities pertain.

a. COMMARCORSYSCOM (AM). For class V(W), the COMMARCORSYSCOM (AM) will:

(1) Develop AWR MARSOs in support of the operating forces.

(2) Preposition assets as required by AWR MARSO location.

(3) Provide technical inspection/surveillance and maintenance of all war reserve assets to ensure readiness and safety for use and storage.

(4) Provide technical assistance to the operating forces during contingencies.

(5) Coordinate inter-service support to the extent possible at the wholesale level.

(6) Coordinate MOA/MOU with inter-service agencies above the operating force levels to facilitate support to the operating forces.

(7) Determine and identify replenishment requirements for the Marine Corps in accordance with applicable service and inter-service regulations.

(8) Source operational shortfalls against current inventories for OPLAN/CONPLANs for the operating forces and work with the operating forces to build the TPFDD.

b. (MARFORPAC/LANT). Force commanders will:

(1) Provide to the COMMARCORSYSCOM (AM) the class V(W) WRMSF requirements and prepositioning locations. This information must be provided on a continuing basis as plans evolve and are refined to ensure WRSs are appropriately obligated and to ensure remaining WRMSI can support the total war reserve requirements by positioning locations.

(2) Provide OPLAN/CONPLAN shortfall requirements to the COMMARCORSYSCOM (AM) for sourcing and TPFDD development.

(3) Once the TPFDD is developed, conduct TPFDD reconciliation with the COMMARCORSYSCOM (AM) to ensure ammunition is planned for movement according to OPLAN phased sustainment requirements.

(4) Develop WRWPs for WRMSI in concert with the COMMARCORSYSCOM (AM) in support of OPLAN/CONPLAN TPFDD planning.

2. Execution. Withdrawal of Class V(W) WRMSF is based on guidance provided in the applicable AWR MARSO. Withdrawal of class V(W) WRMSI held as sustainment for OPLAN/CONPLANs will be requested under the appropriate WRWP per the format in appendix F and will be requisitioned as part of a "push" concept of logistics. WRMSI not planned for OPLAN/CONPLANs must be requisitioned by the supported force under a "pull" concept of logistics.

7008. SURVEILLANCE, MAINTENANCE AND DISPOSITION

1. Surveillance and Maintenance. All surveillance and maintenance of Marine Corps class V(W) fall under the purview of the COMMARCORSYSCOM (AM). Technical surveillance and analysis of accidents or incidents requiring investigation will be conducted by qualified personnel under the direction of the COMMARCORSYSCOM (AM). All accidents or incidents involving class V(W) will be reported to the COMMARCORSYSCOM (AM) per MCO 8025.1. Assets on MPS or LFORM, which have been the subject of an accident or compromising incident, will be inspected under the cognizance of the COMMARCORSYSCOM (AM). Decisions to replace or perform maintenance on any assets that might be unserviceable or compromise safety will be made in concert with the appropriate Force commander.

2. Disposition. To ensure the readiness of class V(W) war reserve assets, the COMMARCORSYSCOM (AM) will provide disposition instructions for all ground munitions to include

excess, obsolete, unserviceable, and waste military munitions. Specific guidance and detailed information for disposition and waste munitions management is located in MCO P8020.10. Those activities or locations holding class V(W) war reserve assets shall not take any disposition action without specific direction from the COMMARCORSYSCOM (AM).

WAR RESERVE MATERIEL POLICY MANUAL

CHAPTER 8

CLASS VIII POLICY

CHAPTER 8

CLASS VIII POLICY

8000. GENERAL

1. This chapter prescribes policy for the determination of war materiel requirements and the positioning of class VIII WRMR. The quantity of equipment and supplies maintained by the operating forces will provide the initial capability to respond to contingencies and perform the Health Services Support (HSS) mission. SMCR units will be provided with T/A equipment sufficient to perform their training mission.

2. Within the Marine Corps, class VIII WRM consists of the medical consumables and equipment materiel (including medical peculiar repair parts and test equipment) necessary to train, equip, field, and sustain forces in combat based on the requirements of the individual MEF, to include assigned SMCR units, committed to MTWs.

8001. REQUIREMENTS DETERMINATION

1. WRMR. The WMR for the Active Forces will consist of the quantity and types of equipment and consumables required to establish and sustain the HSS mission for the MAGTF. The collective allowance of these items forms the Authorized Medical Allowance Lists/Authorized Dental Allowance List (AMALs/ADALs). The AMALs/ADALs are further segregated into various functional areas as either equipment or consumable medical/dental assembly sets. The equipment AMALs/ADALs consist of the minimum type and quantity of medical/dental equipment required to establish a specific health care function (e.g., an operating room) under combat or deployed conditions. The consumable AMALs/ADALs consist of the supplies required to support a predetermined patient encounter or procedure health care workload associated with a specific health care function (e.g., surgical case,).

2. MEFs. The MEFs authorized allowances for consumable AMALs/ADALs are based on supporting a defined casualty stream resulting from a deployed MEF in the initial 60 days of combat in a crisis or contingency. Equipment AMALs/ADALs authorized allowances are based on the MEF Health Service Support (HSS) force structure (e.g., T/O).

3. CMC (LP). The CMC (LP) will coordinate with the force commanders and the COMMARCORMATCOM in reviewing the methodology to compute the T/E and WRMR for budgetary planning, on an as-required basis, for all class VIII items in support of each MEF and MARFORRES to ensure that the same measure applied to other classes of supply is applied in terms of force and equipment densities by specific theater and anticipated combat intensities over time.

4. Health Care Requirements. Recognizing that health care requirements will be influenced by factors such as fluctuations in combat intensity, casualty rates, evacuation policies and capabilities, and availability of health care support, the AMALs/ADALs are designed to facilitate the phasing of equipment and consumables into a combat zone. Under this concept, the MAGTF will possess the medical/dental equipment and consumables required to establish and sustain HSS capability through D+60. From D+61 and beyond, class VIII sustainment support is provided by the designated Single Integrated Medical Logistics Manager (SIMLM) for class VIII materiel. Current doctrine identifies that the U.S. Army component in theater is usually designated as the SIMLM, but the CinC may delegate this to the Service who is the dominant user of medical supplies. The SIMLM provides support for CIS only. Casualty and patient load estimates will dictate the number of consumable AMALs/ADALs required to meet the DOS support specified in the operation plan or order. Marine Corps class VIII WRMR is calculated at a 60-day level. Requirements beyond 60 days are developed biennially by the Naval Medical Logistics Command and submitted to the DSCP IPSYS for planning and sourcing analysis.

8002. SOURCING

1. The COMMARCORMATCOM coordinates with CG MCCDC regarding the planned class VIII equipment T/E allowance requirements of the Operating Forces and SMCR. The COMMARCORMATCOM coordinates periodic AMAL/ADAL reviews to modernize/reconfigure AMAL/ADAL line lists. Initial fielding of new line items resulting from these reviews is the responsibility of the COMMARCORMATCOM.

2. The COMMARFOR is responsible for the maintenance and upkeep of class VIII equipment and consumables after initial fielding, to include reconstitution of AMALs/ADALs used during day-to-day operations, training, and exercises, and replacement of materiel that deteriorates while in storage. Funding is by authorized O&MMC funds. Requisitioning and or management of MEF-held AMALs/ADALs will be conducted via the Theater Army Medical Information System (TAMMIS) until such time that the Defense Medical Logistics Standard System (DMLSS AIS) is deployed.

3. MARFORRES may authorize certain SMCR units to maintain T/As of equipment and consumable AMALs/ADALs list. These units may procure only that equipment that is required to conduct training. Class VIII sustainment for MARFORRES units is supported in the Navy War Reserve Materiel Program (WRMP) under War Reserve Project Code PG-3.

4. Class VIII PFMS are the AMALs/ADALs on hand in our forces (active, reserve, and supporting establishment) to perform peacetime day-to-day operations, assigned missions, and training. Class VIII PFMS are the AMALs/ADALs relied upon to provide the initial capability response to contingencies.

5. Class VIII WRMS provide sustainment capability for contingency operations and wartime conditions. The class VIII sustainment capability may be supported through a combination of WRMSF, WRMSI, and IBMR. WRMSF consists of AMALs/ADALs embarked on MPSRONs. WRMSI consists of the portion of the class VIII WRMR sourced through Precision Logistics Alternative (PLA) contingency contracts (e.g., Vendor Managed Inventory, Prime Vendor Surge) funded and managed by COMMARCORMATCOM. IBMR is

be sourced from the industrial base on or after the day an operation commences. IBMR may be supported through contingency contracts funded and managed by DSCP.

8003. POSITIONING AND CONTROL

1. Equipment. Equipment AMALs/ADALs will be positioned as either PFMS held by the MEF or on the MPSRON as WRMSF. The PFMS represents the equipment AMALs/ADALs, by quantity and type, necessary to support peacetime, day-to-day operations, assigned missions, and training. These AMALs/ADALs will be on using unit T/Es but warehoused and maintained by the Force Service Support Group (FSSG). The WRMSF will consist of the AMALs/ADALs, by quantity and type, necessary to support the HSS force structure of an MPF MEB. Combined, these equipment AMALs/ADALs represent the full T/E for a MEF.

2. Supplies. The WRMR for consumable AMALs/ADALs constitutes a 60-day level for a MEF, based on a defined casualty stream. This 60-day level will be positioned as follows:

a. Fifteen DOS on-hand at the MEF as PFMS. Any portion of the 15 DOS may be sourced through PLA contingency contracts.

b. Fifteen DOS as WRMSF held on board MPS. Sourcing of the fly-in echelon (FIE) class VIII is the responsibility of the MEF conducting the MPS offload. The FIE can be sourced either through the class VIII PFMS, WRMSI, or through IBMR.

c. Thirty DOS supported either as WRMSI or through IBMR.

The class VIII materiel aboard a specific MPS Squadron shall be assigned to a MEF to offset their overall WRMR. The COMMARFORLANT will not use NALMEB class VIII materiel for this purpose.

3. The Medical Logistics Company (MEDLOGCO), Supply Battalion, and FSSG warehouses and maintain all PFMS AMALs/ADALs. Materiel consumed from the PFMS consumable and equipment AMALs/ADALs, during peacetime day-to-day operations, assigned missions, and

training will be reconstituted/reconditioned by the MEDLOGCO. This reconstitution entails a complete inventory, with quality control inspections, and replacement/repair of any consumed/ damaged materiel. Limited technical inspections (LTIs), with operational checks of all systems and functions, must be conducted before and after each use. Funding required to replenish the AMALs/ADALs to their original condition is the responsibility of the using unit.

4. The MARFORRES class VIII requirement is offset by the authorized T/A maintained for MARFORRES units. The remaining requirement is supported in the Chief of Naval Operations (OPNAV) WRMP. Project Code PG-3, which is contained in OPNAVINST 4080.11, *Navy WRM Management*, specifically requires the Navy to provide this support and addresses how such support is obtained. NAVMEDLOGCOM is the designated Project Manager for PG-3 and OPNAV N931 is the designated Resource Sponsor. This requirement is validated biennially. Procedures for changes to the requirement and for release of the materiel are outlined in the OPNAVINST.

8004. RESPONSIBILITIES

1. In addition to the responsibilities discussed above relative to requirements determination, Marine Corps Orders/Instructions should be consulted regarding warehousing, inventory, training, and maintenance roles.

2. MARFOR commanders will be responsible for periodic inspections to assess readiness for movement and for determining the capability to respond to contingency requirements. Force commanders are also responsible for the physical movement to sea/aerial ports of embarkation.

3. The CMC (LP) shall ensure that applicable planning systems, such as MAGTF II and LMIS, have the current class VIII logistic planning factors as part of their structure.

4. In support of deliberate planning or crisis execution, the MAGTF commander will review requirements using MAGTF II based on

the troop strength of the MAGTF, to include the NCF. Stocks held aboard amphibious shipping as LFORM and aboard MPS will be included as applicable.

8005. CRISIS/CONTINGENCY SUPPORT

1. Deploying MAGTF commanders will obtain the appropriate level of medical supply support by drawing the number of AMALs/ADALs authorized by the T/Es of the units comprising the MAGTF. Upon MPF execution, the consumable AMALs/ADALs become the MAGTF's accompanying supplies. The CMC (LRCC/LP) may issue additional Service guidance in support of a specific crisis or contingency.

2. For active forces, all medical/dental materiel will be requisitioned from the MEDLOGCO found within the Supply Battalion of each FSSG or its elements.

3. Sourcing of Whole Blood will be coordinated by the CINC's Joint Blood Program Officer (JBPO) through the supported Fleet CinC as appropriate. For additional information, refer to the MCP.

4. Limited AMALs/ADALs are available for SMCR units as T/A. The T/A serves as an offset to the full T/E and 60-day level sustainment for the SMCR. The remaining T/E and sustainment is sourced through the Navy WRMP. Procedures for requesting and authorizing release of Navy-owned WRMS are outlined in OPNAVINST 4080.11D. Stocks received from DLA, as part of the Navy's Project Code PG-3 will not be configured in specific AMAL/ADAL blocks, but will be shipped in bulk. MEF commanders must plan for assembly of the SMCR units' T/E AMALs/ADALs prior to deployment and/or issue to the individual unit. Sustainment class VIII for SMCR units will remain as bulk inventory for line item re-supply.

5. MAGTFs will support the assigned NCF for class VIII CIS, which normally brings limited class VIII materiel as part of its accompanying supplies.

6. ISSAs based on the CinC's concept of CIS, and available HNS (assistance-in-kind and/or contracted resources) will be considered by the MAGTF in determining re-supply requirements.

8006. MATERIEL RESUPPLY. Dependent upon materiel allocation priorities, resupply may come from Marine Corps stocks or from the IMM. Replenishment medical/dental materiel will be requisitioned from the supporting SMU General Account, or MEDLOGCO, as the MARFOR/MEF commander directs. The MAGTF Medical Support Officer will make close coordination with the CinC's Health Services Officer for requirements determination and integration into the theater Class VIII supply chain concept of operational support. The initial 30 days of Class VIII consumable supplies will be sourced through AMALs/ADALs held at the MEF as PFMS and WRMSF embarked on the MPS. The PFMS and WRMSF will be configured as medical assemblies and support a push re-supply capability. Days 31-60 will be sourced through WRMSI and IBMR and support a pull or line item re-supply capability. Depending on the operational scenario, the sustainment, line item resupply may be configured to support a push resupply mission.

WAR RESERVE MATERIEL POLICY MANUAL

CHAPTER 9

CLASS IX POLICY

CHAPTER 9

CLASS IX POLICY

9000. GENERAL

1. This chapter discusses policy for the determination of WRMR and the positioning of WRMS for class IX(W). This policy is used in conjunction with MCO P4400.150 and MCO P4400.151 as well as the procedures found within the applicable user manuals published by the COMMARCORMATCOM.

2. WRM class IX(W) is limited primarily to repair parts and components, including kits, assemblies, and sub-assemblies (reparable and non-reparable) required for maintenance support of all Marine Corps ground equipment.

9001. REQUIREMENTS DETERMINATION

1. WRMR. The implementation the class IX requirements determination formula is the responsibility of the COMMARCORMATCOM. The CMC (LP) establishes the policy for the formula in close coordination with the operating forces. Requirements will be computed by SMU of the FSSG in 30-day increments, unless otherwise directed by the CMC (LP), to provide the capability to compute and accurately measure war reserve attainment, for both budgeting and operational support purposes.

2. Coordination. The COMMARCORMATCOM will coordinate with the CMC (LP) in reviewing the methodology to compute the WRMR for budgetary planning, on an as-required basis, for all class IX items in support of each MEF and MARFORRES. This is to ensure that the same measure that is applied to other classes of supply is also applied to class IX. These requirements will be calculated for the full planned period of support authorized in the DPG.

3. Requirements Calculation. Class IX WRMR calculations are based upon the past 12 months of historical usage from automated supply and maintenance information systems that are calculated on an annual basis. The primary systems used are SASSY, Asset Tracking for Logistics Suppy System II+, (ATLASS II+), and MIMMS. Coordination for these calculations is conducted by the COMMARCORMATCOM during the Annual RECOMP. Class IX WRMR for MARFORRES will be computed using I MEF MIMMS usage data. The following pertains:

a. General. MARFOR commanders will review the calculated requirement and modify it, applying judgmental factors deemed appropriate. Examples of such factors are known OPLANs and/or operational considerations that affect anticipated combat requirements.

b. Combat Essential Items. Normally, only critical items with a system Combat Essentiality Code (CEC) of "5" will be included in the class IX WRMR. As defined in UM 4400-124, *Operating Forces SASSY Using Unit Procedures*, the system combat essentiality/criticality code of "5" is defined as "... a critical repair part to a combat essential end item. Those parts whose failure in combat will render the end item inoperative or reduce its effectiveness below the minimum acceptable level of efficiency." Per the COMMARFOR approval other CEC codes may be included in the WRMR calculations for items considered essential to the conduct of a combat mission.

c. Reserve Forces. MARFORRES class IX WRMR for those SMCR units designated for attachment to an active MEF based on a CinC's OPLAN will be calculated by the MARFORs, and attained and managed as WRMSI by the COMMARCORMATCOM using the I MEF MIMMS usage data.

4. Special Categories

a. Batteries. Ground batteries will be calculated during the annual RECOMP per the WRS battery file. COMMARCORMATCOM is responsible for providing an updated master battery list annually (by 15 Jun), based upon battery-supported equipment density and consumption rates.

b. Low-Density (LD) Equipment Secondary Item Support. Policy regarding LD equipment support is provided in MCO P4400.150. The WMR for LD equipment secondary items will be computed to support the Active Forces. The 180-day period of support used to determine the garrison operating level is considered sufficient. However, after the 2-year demand development period, WRMR will be computed for LD items when sufficient demand and maintenance data exists. A garrison operating level of 15 days to support the mobilization of MARFORRES units will be included as WRMSI and managed by the COMMARCORMATCOM.

c. Depot Maintenance Surge Support. During the acquisition of a new weapon system/equipment, the COMMARCORMATCOM, as part of the initial issue provisioning (IIP), will compute class IX

repair parts requirements for fifth echelon mobilization surge rebuild. The COMMARCORMATCOM will determine the range and depth of class IX parts needed and will be responsible for the stocking, storing, and issuing of these parts as required to support the Master Work Schedule during mobilization. Only parts necessary to accomplish fifth echelon repair will be planned for.

d. Cannon Tubes/Breech Assemblies. Annually by 1 September, the COMMARCORMATCOM will provide the MARFORs with the War Reserve requirements for Cannon Tubes (MIC N) and Breech Assemblies. These requirements will be included in the annual RECOMP of WRMR during the class IX review and modify process.

9002. POSITIONING AND CONTROL

1. PFMS. Stock consumables and Depot Level Reparables (DLRs) are located in the Intermediate Supply Support Activities (ISSA)/ SMUs, CSSEs, and in specifically authorized using units. DLRs fall under the general support concept of RIPs as discussed in chapter 8 of MCO P4400.150E, to include the requirements determination process, which is supported by O&MMC and O&MMCR funds.

2. IIP. For each weapon system/equipment issued to the operating forces and SMCR, a predetermined quantity or block of spares/repair parts may also be issued to the receiving unit. This is called the IIP block. The IIP is a free issue furnished to both the operating forces and MCLB activities to establish an initial maintenance capability through the demand development period. The COMMARCORMATCOM coordinates the funding for this materiel from PMC vice O&MMC and is responsible for selection, procurement, and issue. This stock is considered PFMS and not WRMS. The prescribed IIP Allowances will be positioned and maintained throughout the protection period as directed in MCO P4400.79, *Provisioning Manual*.

3. WRMS. The MEF commanders will maintain sufficient class IX (W) WRMSF when combined with PFMS to ensure stockage of at minimum, 15 DOS or up to a maximum of 60 DOS of the WRMR, as calculated at the annual RECOMP.

a. Consumable class IX WRMSF (except batteries) will be located in the intermediate level of inventory, positioned within the applicable supporting FSSG General Account. These assets will be integrated on the accounting records with the Operating Stocks of the General Account.

b. Nonconsumable Secondary Item Depot and Field Reparable class IX WRMR for up to the first 60 days will also be prepositioned at the appropriate FSSG. These assets, however, will be located within the Maintenance Float Account and co-mingled on the accounting records with the operating stock of the RIP. With the centralization of Secondary Reparables management at MARCORMATCOM, the force-held requirement becomes the PFMS on hand. The items are not fenced as war reserve sustainment but will become so during contingencies.

c. Remaining unsourced WRMR will be held as WRMSI (to include the assets aboard the MPSRONS) subject to funding constraints.

4. Wholesale Stock. WRMR beyond actual attainment will be placed on the appropriate DoD IMM, to meet potential time-phased demands at the wholesale level. WRM funding for class IX is supported by O&MMC and NWCF.

5. Special Categories

a. Batteries. Requirements for batteries will be reviewed by each MEF who will advise the COMMARCORMATCOM through the annual RECOMP of the range and depth of batteries to be held within the applicable FSSG General Account. Plans will be developed to attain up to 60 days of the WRMR and hold the assets either at WRMSF retail level in the operating force or wholesale either WRMSI or at the IMMs.

b. Cannon Tubes and Breech Assemblies (MIC N). Requirements are developed/updated by the COMMARCORMATCOM for incorporation into the annual RECOMP process. MEFs will establish WRMSF and submit WRMSI requirements during the annual RECOMP.

9003. RESPONSIBILITIES

1. The COMMARFORLANT and the COMMARFORPAC, through their MEF commanders, will calculate the full WRMR based upon historical usage data. Assets held aboard each MPSRON will be used to offset the WRMR but, cannot be segregated during the MEF level parameter data input during plan level development.

2. MARFORRES will calculate the WRMR using I MEF data.

3. MARFOR commanders will be responsible for periodic inspections to assess readiness for movement of class IX stocks and for determining the storage activities' capability to

respond to contingency requirements. MARFOR commanders are also responsible for the physical movement to sea/aerial ports of embarkation.

4. The CMC (LP) shall ensure that appropriate planning systems (e.g., MAGTF II, LMIS, and the WRS) have the current class IX(W) logistic planning factors, both general and specific, as part of their structure.

5. The COMMARCORMATCOM will calculate the WRMR for Secondary Reparables based on historical usage data.

9004. CRISIS/CONTINGENCY SUPPORT

1. Withdrawal of class IX is based on the guidance found in Chapter 13 and the procedures found in appendix F. Additional Service guidance may be issued in support of the specific crisis or contingency. Upon mobilization, the COMMARCORMATCOM will also issue the class IX LD support packages for the SMCR to the gaining active MEF to whom the reserve units are being attached.

2. MAGTFs will, based on commonality of equipment, support the resupply of the assigned NCF, which normally brings 30 DOS as part of its accompanying supplies.

9005. MATERIEL RESUPPLY. Dependent upon materiel allocation priorities, resupply may come from Marine Corps stocks or from the respective IMM. The Marine Logistics Command (MLC) will be responsible for the requisitioning, receipt, issue, and distribution of sustainment requirements in-theater.

CHAPTER 10

CLASSES VI AND X POLICY

CHAPTER 10

CLASSES VI AND X POLICY

10000. GENERAL. This chapter examines the Marine Corps responsibilities for classes VI and X.

10001. REQUIREMENTS DETERMINATION

1. Class VI - Personal Demand Items. Personal demand items do not satisfy the criteria to be selected as WRM. Although the Marine Corps does not compute a WRMR for class VI items, exchange support for contingency operations may be provided in the form of temporary short-term support or as permanent long-term support, depending upon the circumstances.

a. Short-Term Support. Temporary short-term support is designed to provide basic health and comfort items during training exercises and other deployments of short duration. It is the responsibility of the force commanders to determine the exchange support requirements, and the local exchange officer should be included early in the planning to review if the exchange can be responsive in its support.

b. Long-Term Support. Requirements for long-range support will be referred to the CMC (MCCS) if the CinC's guidance does not provide for it.

2. Class X - Nonmilitary Program. Class X is materiel for non-military requirements to support agricultural and economic development which are not included in classes I through IX. Class X requirements are normally determined on an "as-required" basis by representatives from the Department of State and provided to the Marine Corps. As such, stockage as WRM is not authorized.

10002. WRM POSITIONING AND CONTROL. Following pertains to class VI - Personal Demand Items:

1. Short-Term Support

a. Whenever exchange support is required, it will be provided in the form of a branch store operation from the parent

Marine Corps Exchange of the base from which the units are being deployed. Resale merchandise and supplies in support of the deployed units will be provided from on-hand stocks of the parent exchange.

b. The exchange officer shall coordinate with the force commander to ensure that exchange supplies are packaged, crated, palletized, and marked per the operational requirements.

c. Military personnel to operate and manage the deployed unit exchange will be provided from the T/Os of the FSSGs, which provide the logistical support and should be augmented to the extent necessary from the parent exchange T/O.

d. Exchange officers should develop and maintain contingency plans to ensure the capability of meeting temporary exchange support and deployment support requirements within 10 days. Merchandise required to support a temporary deployment should be maintained in normal stock and rotated. They should not be packaged and stored awaiting a requirement. Close liaison with local suppliers will normally alleviate any requirement for excess on-hand stock.

e. Internal controls and accounting procedures for branch exchanges serving deployed units will be the same as those for normal exchange operations.

f. Operating forces units permanently located in areas not served by a MCX must make arrangements for exchange support, during temporary deployment, through ISSAs with the Service component providing primary exchange support in that area.

2. Long-Term Support. Exchange support for deployed units on an extended basis may be provided through the establishment of the Navy Exchange and/or the Army and Air Force Exchange System based on guidance from the CinC.

10003. RESPONSIBILITIES. The COMMARFOR will ensure that planning for class VI support is conducted during the deliberate planning process and those procedures are in place for support during execution.

10004. CRISIS/CONTINGENCY SUPPORT

1. Detailed procedures for requesting exchange support for deployed units are contained in MCO P1700.27, *Morale, Welfare,*

and Recreation (MWR) Policy Manual, and instructions concerning the issue of military clothing are contained in MCO P10120.28, *Individual Clothing Regulations*.

2. Procedures for requesting HCPs are contained in DLR 4145.36 and chapter 3 of this Manual. This support is intended to provide basic health and comfort items until exchange support can be established and/or in locations where exchange support is not possible.

10005. MATERIEL RESUPPLY. Unless CIS from another Service is in-place, resupply of exchange requirements will be accomplished by submitting requisitions to the parent exchange and should be coordinated with and shipped in the same manner as other basic supplies for the deployed MAGTF.

WAR RESERVE MATERIEL POLICY MANUAL

CHAPTER 11

TABLE OF AUTHORIZED MATERIEL (TAM) TYPE 3 MANAGEMENT

WAR RESERVE MATERIEL POLICY MANUAL

CHAPTER 11

TABLE OF AUTHORIZED MATERIEL (TAM) TYPE 3 MANAGEMENT

11000. GENERAL

1. TAM type 3 Items are those items which require special measures of control, since they are only used under particular conditions or situations. Policy guidance is contained in MCO P4400.150 to provide T/E allowances and Field allowances to be held by the active forces in their TAP/STAP/CTEP. Sustainment requirements for TAM type 3 items, less those quantities held as WRMSF will be designated as WRMSI during the annual RECOMP process.

11001. REQUIREMENTS DETERMINATION

1. Requirements for TAM type 3 items are developed during the acquisition process as either a replacement for an existing item or as a new capability. Allowances for TAM type 3 items are based on the environment that a MAGTF may be employed in.

2. Annually, the MARFOR commanders will determine if the allowances identified in the EAF/ULSS are both feasible and economical to hold. At a minimum, stocks held by the operating forces in the TAP/STAP/CTEP will be maintained to ensure combat readiness from both a training and rapid deployment standpoint.

3. Based on T/E allowances resident in the EAF, MEF commanders will compute their WRMR for all items assigned a CARF via the WRS during the annual RECOMP and OPLAN/CONPLAN development. During the RECOMP the MEF commanders will register as WRMSI, any WRM not held by the force. TAM type 3 items aboard MPS or as part of the NALMEB will not be counted as WRMSF assets in peacetime. The COMMARCORMATCOM will offset assets aboard MPS against the overall WRMR. If a contingency is planned for or a crisis develops that calls for the use of these assets, the MARFOR commanders will include the assets against his overall T/E requirement.

4. Class II TAM type 3 environmental items: Cold Weather Items (MIC J), Extreme Cold Weather Items (MIC P), Desert Items (MIC Z), and Tropical Items (MIC Y) will be calculated per the CMC guidance message for the annual RECOMP.

5. TAM Type 3 item support for the NCF assigned to the MAGTF Commander is limited to class IV TAM type 3 items from the total force allowance. OPLAN/CONPLANs from the MTW shall be used as the baseline in developing the NCF requirement.

6. WRMR for TAM type 3 class VII Items will be computed by the WRS based on the CARF that is resident in the IDF.

11002. POSITIONING AND CONTROL

1. That portion of the MEF's authorized T/E allowance held constitutes the WRMSF.

2. TAM type 3 assets held aboard MPS and NALMEB are considered additive to the MEF Commander's T/E Allowances identified in the EAF.

11003. RESPONSIBILITIES

1. The CMC (LP) shall coordinate the policy for TAM type 3 items and publish periodic updates as necessary.

2. The commanders, MARFORLANT and MARFORPAC shall determine, requisition, and maintain the applicable WRMSF allowances.

3. The COMMARFORRES shall determine, requisition, and maintain the training allowances reflected in the EAF.

4. The COMMARCORMATCOM shall:

a. Provide the acquisition management of TAM type 3 items .

b. Maintain the tariff and troop data files used in the WRS for computation of WRMR for TAM type 3 items.

c. Coordinate the redistribution of the operating forces/ SMCR TAM type 3 assets to sustain MAGTFs employed in a crisis or contingency as necessary.

d. Provide data files on TAM type 3 items to the active forces for their use in computation of WRMR.

e. Update as part of the annual RECOMP process to update, the WMR for TAM type 3 items as revisions to database files occur.

f. Requisition and maintain WRMSI requirements.

5. The CG MCCDC shall:

a. Coordinate review of requests for TAM type 3 field allowance modifications during the annual T/E review with the MARFORs.

b. When TAM type 3 allowance changes occur, load the forces total allowances, based on the MEF's actual Troop list, to the LMIS EAF MOB-ACT-QTY data field and the force held allowance to the TTT-ACT-QTY data field.

11004. CRISIS/CONTINGENCY SUPPORT

1. Chapter 13 provides detailed guidance on withdrawal policy and the procedures to be used in receiving both initial issue and WRM for support of crisis or contingencies. All TAM type 3 items under the control of the MARFOR commanders will be considered when submitting their withdrawal requirements to the COMMARCORMATCOM.

2. Those Reserve units designated as reinforcing or augmenting units under a CinC's OPLAN who have TAM type 3 assets on hand will report these assets to the gaining MEF commander. The MEF commander will consider these assets before registering the withdrawal plans. Reserve units will, upon mobilization, take these TAM type 3 assets to their designated GFC. Reserve units not assigned a mission requiring such materiel will return the TAM type 3 assets to the COMMARFORRES. The GFC will determine and communicate the type 3 requirements to the Reserve units and MARFORRES that are designated to augment or reinforce the GFC. MARFORRES will inform the GFC what assets they can provide from the MARFORRES STAP; the remainder will be sourced by the GFC either through the CTEP/STAP supporting the GFC or registered as a requirement with the COMMARCORMATCOM.

11005. MATERIEL RESUPPLY. Upon deployment, MAGTFs shall submit requisitions for TAM type 3 items to the COMMARCORMATCOM (LOGBASES/RIC: MPB) who shall fill the request from existing stocks or forward the requisition to the appropriate IMM.

WAR RESERVE MATERIEL POLICY MANUAL

CHAPTER 12

MATERIEL SUSTAINABILITY

CHAPTER 12

MATERIEL SUSTAINABILITY

12000. GENERAL INFORMATION

1. Sustainability is the ability to maintain the necessary level and duration of combat activity to achieve military objectives. This is achieved by providing and maintaining those levels of forces, materiel, and consumables necessary to support a military effort. In view of this, sustainability is a measure of WRM assets to specific OPLAN requirements. This chapter applies to all classes of supply except classes V(W) and VIII.

2. While readiness is essentially a measure of pre-D-day status (extending at most into initial combat operations), sustainability is a post-D-day measure. Sustainability is a component of military capability, which is the overall ability to achieve a specified wartime objective. The following components collectively help to achieve this capability:

a. Force Structure. The number, size, and composition of the units that comprise a MAGTF.

b. Modernization. The upgrading of technical sophistication of our MAGTF's units, weapon systems, and equipment to parallel state-of-the-art advancements.

c. Readiness. The ability of our MAGTF's units, weapon systems, and equipment to perform the mission or function assigned.

d. Sustainment. The "staying power" of our MAGTF's units, weapons, and equipment, often measured in days of supply.

3. The WRS has been implemented to provide a concise, reasonably attainable measurement of the combat force sustainability.

12001. SUSTAINABILITY POLICY

1. The basic objective of sustainability reporting is to provide a unified CinC, Headquarters Marine Corps, and adjacent and higher headquarters a simple management and capability indicator

of available logistics resources. This chapter applies to all classes of supply except classes V(W) (see chapter 7) and VIII (see chapter 8).

2. An annual CinC's Preparedness Assessment Report (CSPAR) is submitted by the CinCs to the JCS.

3. In evaluating sustainability for the CSPARs, the family of OPLANs/CONPLANs that is discussed in the JSCP will be used. Apportionment priorities by MEF have been provided by the CMC in the MPLAN. A CinC may report on any other OPLAN that is not a part of the JSCP; however, supporting CinCs are not required to comment on these additional plans.

4. It is recognized that on-hand and stores-held assets may be insufficient to support the sustainment of the operating forces. Consequently, the following amplifying policy guidance is provided:

a. Development of sustainability ratings will take into account all Active Force T/E deficiencies, initial issue requirements of SMCR reinforcing units assigned under the OPLAN, WRMS, and any RBE resulting from the use of MPS/NALMEB assets, if appropriate.

b. Policy for the use of RBE can be found in chapter 14 of this Manual.

c. NALMEB assets are not considered Marine Corps WRMS and will be included in sustainability reporting only if authorized/ directed by the CMC Unified Commander for a specific OPLAN/CONPLAN.

d. WRMSI assets used in attainment/issue will be in condition code D or better.

e. As an output of the WRS a sustainability rating (S-rating) is a number applied to assets reasonably available to the Force commander to satisfy the 60 DOS requirement (less aviation class III (packaged), and IX which will be based on 90 DOS). Definitions of the S-ratings are:

(1) S-1 (Green), Fully Combat Sustainable. At least 90 percent of the sustainability requirement is satisfied (54 to 60 DOS).

(2) S-2 (Amber), Substantially Combat Sustainable. Between 75 to 89 percent of the sustainability requirement is satisfied (45 to 53 days).

(3) S-3 (Red), Marginally Combat Sustainable. Between 50 to 74 percent of the sustainability requirement is satisfied (30 to 44 days).

(4) S-4 (Black), Not Combat Ready. Less than 50 percent of the sustainability requirement is satisfied (0 to 29 days).

f. If applicable, Marine Corps WRMS stored at locations within a theater other than at which they are required will be counted as available. Consideration should be given to identifying stocks whose wartime use for sustainment might be precluded by mal-positioning or other problems. Analysis of this loss of capability should be included in the narrative portion of the annual CSPAR.

g. Major limiting factors will be identified for all classes of supply rated as S-3 or S-4.

h. MARFOR commanders, when directed by the CMC, will develop sustainability levels for their forces to support JCS exercises involving MAGTFs. These sustainability levels shall be developed using the guidelines/procedures found in this chapter and appendices G and H.

12002. POSTURING SUSTAINABILITY. Per MCO P3000.18, *Marine Corps Planners Manual*, the Marine Corps does not stock or purchase materiel required beyond day 60 (except for class V(W) per chapter 5). This level provides reasonable assurance that the committed forces will be self-sufficient, regardless of the location before sustainability is threatened.

12003. SUPPORTABILITY TESTING AND SUSTAINABILITY REPORTING

1. Sustainability for a MEF under a designated OPLAN/CONPLAN requires detailed planning and extensive coordination during the preparation phase when a supportability test on WRM withdrawal is conducted. The magnitude of the task of executing the supportability test in an acceptable timeframe is such that the MARFOR Commander must plan and coordinate closely with the COMMARCORMATCOM. It is imperative that MARFOR commanders, through their subordinate MEF commanders, develop and maintain

current withdrawal plans on file at MARCORMATCOM to support all OPLAN/CONPLANs assigned in support of designated CinCs. These OPLAN/CONPLAN will include the reinforcing/augmenting SMCR units if assigned to that MEF where applicable.

2. The MARFOR commanders will request the COMMARCORMATCOM to provide an attainment rating by class of supply for the designated OPLAN/ CONPLAN registered with the CMC.

3. The COMMARCORMATCOM will conduct an attainment analysis on each withdrawal plan requirement forwarded by the MARFOR commanders. The COMMARCORMATCOM will coordinate with the MARFOR commanders in updating the TPFDD for OPLANs/CONPLANs.

WAR RESERVE MATERIEL POLICY MANUAL

CHAPTER 13

WITHDRAWAL POLICY AND PROCEDURES

CHAPTER 13

WITHDRAWAL POLICY AND PROCEDURES

13000. GENERAL INFORMATION

1. All MAGTFs deploy combat ready and have enough inherent sustainability to be basically self-sufficient for preplanned periods. To achieve this capability, forces must be prepared during their mount-out to rapidly withdraw ground supplies and equipment from stocks held either by the force or by the Marine Corps materiel managers from in-stores or held for the Marine Corps by the other Services/DLA.

2. This chapter focuses on coordinating the withdrawal support for ground equipment and supplies. The prepositioning policy for WRMS provides the MARFOR commanders the flexibility to hold critically required supplies and equipment to support a MEF for up to 60 days in support of their most logistically demanding OPLAN/CONPLAN requirements. Materiel support beyond the capability of the MEF's ability to hold certain stocks will require withdrawal action from in-stores/IMM assets. A clear understanding of the actions required for the stages of withdrawal planning and execution is crucial.

13001. WITHDRAWAL PLANNING

1. MAGTFs develop withdrawal plans to support OPLAN requirements. The supported MAGTF works with the supporting MAGTFs and MARCORMATCOM to identify sustainment requirements, identify what must be sourced by the COMMARCORMATCOM in the form of withdrawal plans, complete that sourcing, and assess the operational risk resulting from sustainment shortfalls once sourcing is complete. The object is to create one or more withdrawal plans that support the OPLANs task organization, phasing, and timing. Class V (W) is not included in these withdrawal plans. The supported MAGTF devises these plans in close coordination with the supporting MAGTF and the COMMARCORMATCOM. The desired end state is a series of sourced sustainment unit line numbers (ULNs) in the OPLAN TPFDD that represent all the sustainment necessary to support the MAGTF.

2. Sustainment Planning Process

a. Overview. Sustainment requirements are based on doctrine, equipment density, personnel density, duration of plan, climate and threat, and service planning guidance. The primary difference between deliberate planning and crisis execution is the time allotted to develop the plan. The deliberate planning cycle for a CinC's OPLAN under development may be from 6 to 8 months. During crisis execution, the time to perform basically the same planning functions is reduced to days.

b. Force Planning. The supported MAGTF determines the forces required to accomplish the mission assigned by the combatant CinC. These force requirements are registered in the OPLAN TPFDD. The supported MAGTF sources required units/capabilities from its organic apportioned forces (active and SMCR). The supported MAGTF then requests supporting commands to source the remaining requirements from their forces/assets. The supported MAGTF then addresses any force shortfalls. All sourcing actions are reflected in the OPLAN TPFDD. ULNs in the TPFDD are grouped into Force Modules, which enable the planner to rapidly extract ULNs with common attributes or connections, such as critical capabilities, phasing of forces, types of resources, or the source of forces.

c. Sustainment Planning

(1) Preparation for sustainment planning. Once the supported MAGTF, in coordination with the supporting commands, has completed the force planning process, it accomplishes the sustainment planning process. Sustainment planning requires that the supported MAGTF have the following planning information on hand:

(a) Equipment density (by phase of operation)

(b) Personnel density (by phase of operation)

(c) The duration of the plan and its individual phases (including the number of days during which the supported MAGTF will operate at the assault rate)

(d) Environmental/climatic conditions

(e) Enemy threat (CARF)

(f) Service sustainment planning guidance (sustainment apportionment)

(2) Identify Sustainment Requirement. The supported MAGTF, using the planning information listed above, computes the sustainment requirement for the entire MAGTF. This requirement takes the form of sustainment ULNs in the OPLAN TPFDD. This action by the supported MAGTF is key to complete sustainment planning. By computing a single sustainment requirement, the supported MAGTF ensures that it has a complete picture of all requirements, all assets, and all shortfalls, and that the WRWP developed later support the way the MAGTF will fight. At a minimum, the supported MAGTF will create periods of support to group all sustainment for ease of access.

(3) Supported MAGTF sources from organic resources. The supported MAGTF utilizes its organic materiel assets (WRMSF, Initial Remain Behind Equipment (I-RBE)(Chapter 14), LFORM on apportioned amphibious shipping, MPSRONS, and issue from stores for planned SMCR units. Materiel sourced will be reflected in ULNs in the OPLAN TPFDD.

(4) MAGTF registers WRWP(s) with COMMARCORMATCOM for sourcing. Once supporting commands have completed sourcing from organic materiel resources, the supported MAGTF will work closely with COMMARCORMATCOM to source the remaining materiel required to meet the OPLAN requirement. The supported MAGTF determines how, when, and in what sequence it desires COMMARCORMATCOM to provide its sustainment materiel. Each individual grouping of sustainment becomes a separate WRWP, with a unique number associated with the OPLAN it supports.

(5) COMMARCORMATCOM Sources From Organic Assets. Once the supported MAGTF identifies the materiel requirement, COMMARCORMATCOM will determine what will come from stores and what will be passed to the IMMs for sourcing.

(6) COMMARCORMATCOM passes unsourced requirement to the IMM. COMMARCORMATCOM will pass all unsourced requirements to the IMM for support. These external agencies will source requirements and report back to COMMARCORMATCOM for updating OPLAN TPFDD ULN’s. COMMARCORMATCOM will submit attainment report status upon completion of the WRWP development. COMMARCORMATCOM will provide the attainment report status that includes force held, in-stores, and IMM attainment for the WRWP and scenario (MTW) for which the plans were created.

(7) COMMARCORMATCOM updates TPFDD. COMMARCORMATCOM updates the TPFDD to reflect all sourcing from internal/external agencies and formally notifies the supported MAGTF.

(8) Supported MAGTF assesses risk associated with shortfalls. Once all commands have reviewed the OPLAN TPFDD, a risk analysis is conducted by the supported MAGTF to evaluate the impact the shortfalls will have on mission accomplishment.

3. The following considerations will be taken into account when planning withdrawal requests in support of completing the T/E of deploying units and/or the accompanying supplies of the MAGTF(s):

a. The force structure (personnel strengths and authorized allowances for materiel) of the deploying MAGTF(s), any assigned supporting MAGTF(s), and assigned SMCR units, if applicable.

b. Review of the Logistic Concept of Operations developed by the CinC, in order that the CinC's stockage objectives, CIS, deployment timelines, and scope of NCF assignments by class of supply can be incorporated.

c. If MPF involvement is planned for an OPLAN or crisis, then the assets aboard the ships will continue to be fully considered in the MAGTF sourcing process as will the impact of I-RBE/RBE on meeting T/E and war reserve shortfalls.

4. Due to the scenario involved, the complete withdrawal of registered WRWPs may not be required. The CMC (LP) will coordinate with the CMC (PP&O) and the Joint Staff in the apportionment/ allocation authorized for supplies and equipment in support of the deliberate planning cycle. Apportionment is used in peacetime planning, while material allocation guidance will be sought and provided during crisis execution.

5. WRWPs are registered by the MARFOR commanders with COMMARCORMATCOM during the deliberate planning process.

6. The initial training for many involved in this process is the annual RECOMP conference, which develops the WRMR for each MEF and MARFORRES. The process followed is similar to that of deliberate planning except that it is internal to the Marine Corps. This directly impacts on what materiel, primarily sustainment, is held as WRMSF or as WRMSI. The annual RECOMP provides baseline data to be used in the development of the POM or during the following budget cycle. The CMC (LP) will coordinate the Service guidance and planning actions for the annual RECOMP with the COMARCORMATCOM so that it will begin at the retail level (WRMSF) in August with completion at the intermediate level (WRMSI) by January. The completion of the

annual RECOMP process in January normally begins the process of conducting the plan level development conference.

7. Withdrawal plans will be reviewed annually to coincide with the JSCP Planning conferences.

13002. WITHDRAWAL ACTIONS

1. Upon receipt of the Warning Order released by the Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff (CJCS), withdrawal planning actions will begin. These planning actions culminate in the issuance of the Withdrawal Message Request from the supported MARFOR once the Execute Order is issued by National Command Authorities (NCA)/CJCS. The CMC (PP&O),(P&R), and (L) will validate and assign appropriate funding authorization and readdress the withdrawal request to the COMMARCORMATCOM for appropriate action.

2. The COMMARCORMATCOM will review the request(s) and provide to the CMC (LP) the following to support Service funding issues during crisis execution. The decision to authorize release of the stocks resides with the CMC (L):

a. Estimated dollar value of the withdrawal.

b. A summary of the contents of the withdrawal.

c. Notification by TAMCN/NSN (as appropriate) and quantity if any of the stocks requested cause the Marine Corps to exceed established apportionment or allocation levels.

d. Items, which as a result of the withdrawal(s), will be significantly lower in stockage levels as determined by the COMMARCORMATCOM.

3. Appendix F provides additional guidance and the message format for both the registration and withdrawal of WRM.

4. Paragraph 1009.3 of this Manual will be reviewed relative to funding impacts upon the issuance of WRMSF/WRMSI. Field requests for supplemental funding will be expedited.

5. Deploying forces will update Activity Address Codes (AACs) with the COMMARCORMATCOM per MCO 4420.4, *DoD Activity Address Directory (DODAAD)*.

6. Cases for which it may be appropriate to deviate from the guidance found in this Manual relative to materiel deployment levels will be approved by the CMC (L).

7. The MARFOR/MARCORBASES commanders requiring release of previously authorized Special Mission T/Es or Mobilization T/Es, will request the assets via message to the CMC (PP&O),(P&R), and (L), info the COMMARCORMATCOM. Upon approval by the CMC, the COMMARCORMATCOM will ship the equipment to the location designated and by the date required which will be addressed in the message as well as any special shipping or packing instructions.

8. The COMMARCORMATCOM will include all costs incurred (including transportation and surcharges) when seeking supplemental funding.

9. The COMMARCORMATCOM will publish and provide detailed procedures/ instructions to the operating forces for the withdrawal of WRM per class of supply.

10. Upon release of WRWPs, the COMMARCORMATCOM will provide the status of WRMS as assets are shipped into theater. the COMMARCORMATCOM will coordinate shipment/receipt with the MLC/CSSE as appropriate.

13003. POST-WITHDRAWAL ACTIONS. Each time the War Reserve Withdrawal Process is executed in a crisis, the requirement registered in the Master Inventory File (SubSystem 03) is reduced by the quantity of each item issued. Subsequently the requirement is dropped from the system. After a crisis, a retrograde of supplies and equipment can be expected to return to in-stores. To preclude overstatement or potential excess and ensure the retention of required items, the COMMARCORMATCOM will be prepared to reestablish the requirements for SACs 1, 2, and 3.

WAR RESERVE MATERIEL POLICY MANUAL

CHAPTER 14

REMAIN BEHIND EQUIPMENT (RBE)

CHAPTER 14

REMAIN BEHIND EQUIPMENT (RBE)

14000. GENERAL INFORMATION

1. Marine forces in support of contingency/crisis requirements may be required to deploy rapidly by strategic airlift to link up with prepositioned materiel, such as MPS/NALMEB materiel. Since such prepositioned equipment becomes part of a deploying MAGTF unit's T/E when used for a contingency, these forces will leave behind selected equipment and supplies, referred to as RBE. Primarily composed of class II and VII items, RBE represents the most significant source within a MARFOR to fill unit T/E deficiencies, replace unserviceable PEIs, and support Marine Corps sustainment requirements.

2. RBE is jointly defined as: Unit equipment left by deploying forces at their bases when they deploy (JCS Pub 1-02). Marine Corps RBE is defined as: That organic operating force equipment that remains behind when units deploy as part of a MAGTF using prepositioned equipment and is declared by the MARFOR commander as in excess of requirements to the COMMARCORMATCOM (USMC definition).

3. Prior to declaration of RBE to the COMMARCORMATCOM by the MARFOR commander, equipment remaining from an MPF or NALMEB deployment will be considered initial RBE (I-RBE). I-RBE is available to the MEF and MARFOR commanders to satisfy materiel requirements of active component and activated SMCR units. Operating force I-RBE includes both T/E assets on-hand and on-order minus the combination of FIE and follow-on echelon (FOE). Hence, RBE = O/H - (FIE + FOE).

4. The Marine Corps must effectively identify, account for, maintain, store, and utilize I-RBE/RBE to rapidly support operating force equipment and sustainment requirements. This responsibility falls on the deploying MEF commander, MARFOR commander, and the COMMARCORMATCOM.

5. The MARFOR commanders need not declare as RBE equipment that is left behind from a deployment not associated with prepositioned equipment. MEF and MARFOR commanders may use and manage this equipment in the same manner as I-RBE.

6. In general, SMCR units will attempt to ship their entire T/A from reserve training centers and/or remote storage facilities to the GFC for a contingency. Though expected to be minimal, MARFORRES RBE includes any T/A equipment that does not get shipped to the GFC.

14001. DISPOSITION

1. I-RBE may be used by the MEF and the MARFOR commanders to fill any of the following requirements:

a. Materiel deficiencies within the MEF to ensure all units (including gained SMCR units with deficiencies caused by T/E and T/A differences) are fully equipped to support mission accomplishment.

b. One-for-one exchanges of deadlined equipment with operational equipment to improve materiel readiness.

c. Sustainment as approved by the CMC (L).

2. The MARFOR commanders will declare the quantity and condition of RBE (i.e., I-RBE which remains after redistributions per paragraph 14001.1, preceding) to the COMMARCORMATCOM by message per MCO P4400.150 and MCO P4400.151 no later than 60 days after the first deployment of forces. The COMMARCORMATCOM will provide disposition instructions as appropriate.

14002. RESPONSIBILITIES. The following guidance regarding I-RBE/RBE management responsibilities is provided in addition to the responsibilities addressed in chapter 2 of this Manual.

1. CMC (L)

a. Develop, publish, and update IRBE/RBE policy as required.

b. Provide guidance to support force reconstitution planning by the MARFOR commanders and COMMARCORMATCOM.

c. Arrange IRBE/RBE management support from the Field Supply and Maintenance Analysis Offices (FSMAO) and the MCCDC's Training and Education Command (i.e., from appropriate Marine Corps schools) to the COMMARFORLANT, the COMMARFORPAC, the COMMARCORMATCOM, and Supporting Establishment commanders as required.

2. COMMARFORLANT/COMMARFORPAC

a. Publish appropriate guidance specifying appropriate procedures for accountability, control, custody, and storage of RBE assets so that subordinate MEF commanders can establish Standing Operating Procedures (SOP) for the management and reporting of I-RBE/RBE.

b. Redistribute and maintain visibility of I-RBE until internal Force readiness requirements have been satisfied.

c. Upon completion of internal redistributions, but not later than 60 days after the first deployment of forces, declare RBE to the COMMARCORMATCOM per paragraph 14001.2, preceding.

3. COMMARFORRES

a. Deploy SMCR units activated in support of a crisis/ contingency to the GFC with all T/A equipment.

b. Upon completion of internal redistributions, but not later than 60 days after the first deployment of forces, declare RBE (if any) to the COMMARCORMATCOM via MARFORLANT per paragraph 14001.2, preceding.

4. COMMARCORMATCOM

a. Develop and publish procedures for assuming control of, accounting for, and managing RBE declared by the MARFOR commanders.

b. Coordinate with appropriate the MARFOR and the Supporting Establishment commander(s) to identify possible facilities, equipment, and support requirements associated with the establishment and operation of potential RBE sites.

c. In coordination with the MARFOR commanders, provide support for conducting LTIs, redistributing controlled assets, and managing I-RBE/RBE.

d. In coordination with the MARFOR commanders, prepare and execute a plan for redistributing assets during the redeployment phase of a crisis in order to rapidly reconstitute units for future deployments.

14003. ACCOUNTABILITY/REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

1. As part of deliberate planning the MEFs will develop estimates of I-RBE during withdrawal plan development for incorporation into such planning. The MARFOR commanders will forward such estimates to the COMMARCORMATCOM upon request to assist in identification of RBE management requirements.

2. Procedures for handling I-RBE/RBE will not, under any circumstances, prevent deploying units from meeting deployment timeframes; but disposition and turnover of I-RBE/RBE will otherwise comply with current directives on accountability and control of government property.

3. Special handling and security requirements must be met in accordance with existing directives for such items as weapons/ordnance and communications security/Electronic Key Management System (EKMS) equipment in the event they become I-RBE/RBE. Procedures for EKMS security, accountability, transfer authority, and redistribution approval may be found in CMS/EKMS-series manuals. Reports to the Naval Weapon Surface Warfare Center, Crane Division, Crane, Indiana, for serialized weapons must be submitted as required per current directives.

14004. POST-CRISIS RECOVERY ACTIONS. The COMMARCORMATCOM will establish procedures for reconstituting MPS and NALMEB assets after their use, including procedures for reequipping redeploying active units and reducing deactivated SMCR unit on-hand quantities to T/A levels

APPENDIX A

DEFINITIONS

Advance Base Functional Components Systems (ABFCS). A planned grouping of personnel, materiel, and equipment designated to perform a specific function or accomplish a particular mission. Materiel listed in ABFCS becomes WRM when a specific functional component is included/funded in a CNO special project. (OPNAVINST 4080.11) A pre-planned support facility used by naval or Navy component commanders in operational planning for the establishment or improvement of Naval Expeditionary Force capabilities.

Accompanying Supplies. Those supplies and equipment that deploy with a MAGTF that provides the initial sustainment necessary for employment.

Approved Acquisition Objective (AAO). The quantity of an item authorized for peacetime and wartime requirements to equip and sustain the Marine Corps per current DoD policies and plans. The AAO is the WMR consisting of Peacetime Operating Stocks, Training Stocks, and War Reserve Stocks.

Authorized Dental Allowance List (ADAL). A listing of the minimum types and quantities of equipment required to establish a specific dental care function (e.g., dental operatory/dental clinic) combined with the list of consumable supplies that are required to support a predetermined patient care load associated with the dental care function.

Allowance. A quantity of materiel authorized for an activity or unit and validated by the COMMARFOR or MCCDC to accomplish their mission. (MCO P4400.150)

Authorized Medical Allowance List-Equipment (AMAL Equipment). A listing of the minimum types and quantities of equipment required to establish a specific health care function (e.g., an operating room) under combat/deployed conditions.

AMAL Supply. A list of consumable supplies to support a predetermined patient care load associated with a specific health care function.

Combat Active Attrition Factor (CAAR). The estimated maximum possible loss rate of a particular item in combat. When multiplied by the initial issue quantity, the factor shows the estimated quantity lost in combat over 30 days.

Combat Active Replacement Factor (CARF). The estimated loss rate of a particular item in combat over a 30-day period in a particular scenario/posture combination.

Capabilities-Based Munitions Requirements (CBMR) Process. The process that guides the Services in developing class V requirements to support acquisition programs that arm weapons systems and forces to perform to their designed military capability. (DoDI 3000.4)

Combat Essentiality/Criticality Code 5. Signifies a critical repair part to a combat essential system. Those items whose failure in the end item will render it inoperative or reduce its effectiveness below the optimum level of efficiency. (MCO P4400.151 and UM 4400-71)

Consumable. An unrepairable secondary item. (MCO P4400.151)

Combat Requirement. The munitions required to equip a specified force structure to its designed military capability and to meet CinC requirements for decisive defeat of the enemy. This encompasses rounds needed for operational flexibility during the conflict. (DoDI 3000.4) Applies to class V only.

C-Day. The unnamed day on which a deployment operation commences or is to commence. The deployment may be movement of troops, cargo, weapon systems, or a combination of these elements using any or all types of transport. (JCS Pub 1-02)

Day of Ammunition (DOA). The term used to represent a Day of Supply for a type of munition.

Days of Supply (DOS). A unit or quantity of supplies adopted as a standard of measurement, used in estimating the average daily expenditure under stated conditions. It may also be expressed in terms of a factor, (e.g., rounds of ammunition per weapon per day). JCS Pub 1-02) The quantity of a MAGTF's equipment and supplies, in either its accompanying supplies or resupply, which is estimated to sustain that force for a single day under a projected scenario/threat.

D-Day. The unnamed day on which a particular operation commences or is to commence. An operation may be the commencement of hostilities, the date of the major military effort, the execution date of an operation (as distinguished from the date the order to execute is issued), or the date an operations phase is implemented by land assault, air strike, naval bombardment, parachute assault, or amphibious assault. (JCS Pub 1-02)

Depot Maintenance Float (DMF). A pool of mission-essential maintenance-significant end items held by the COMMARCORMATCOM (LOGBASES) and the operating forces used to provide replacement items for unserviceable, reparable end items that cannot be repaired in time to meet an operational commitment.

High Intensity Conflict (HIC). The relatively unconstrained use of power by one or more nations to gain or protect territory and interests that directly affects the survival of the nation. The form of conflict is characterized by extreme levels of violence. The employment of the full range of military force sustained by the preponderance of other national resources to achieve military and political victory is the primary use of nuclear weapons and may include some or all of the characteristics of low and mid-intensity conflict. (FMFMRP 0-14)

Host Nation Support (HNS). Civil and/or military assistance rendered by a nation to foreign forces within its territory during peacetime, times of crisis/emergencies, or war based upon agreements mutually concluded between nations. (JCS Pub 1-02)

Industrial Base Materiel Requirement (IBMR). The requirements that need not be satisfied until the commencement of an operation. These requirements will be filled through orders placed on or after the day an operation commences. The assets to meet the IBMR will be provided by industry or any other available source.

Industrial Preparedness. The state of preparedness of industry to produce essential materiel to support the national military objectives. (JCS Pub 1-02)

Initial Issue. The provision of materiel approved for issue and not previously supplied to an individual or an organization such as those to support new inductees, newly activated organizations, and issues of newly standardized items. Also included are forced issues of repair parts to an organization in support of newly provisioned end items.

Initial Provisioning. The process that establishes the range and quantity of initial support items required to support an end item for that period of time which extends from placing the end item in service until full responsibility for support can be assumed by the supply system through routine replenishment. (MCO P4400.151)

Initial Remain Behind Equipment (I-RBE). Equipment left behind as a result of an MPF or NALMEB deployment and has not been declared as RBE to COMMARCORMATOM by the MARFOR Commander.

In-Stores Issue. The materiel approved for issue to an organization (T/E and/or war reserves), which due to manning levels, storage space, or other factors is held or controlled by COMMARCORLOGBASES for later issue, in peacetime or crisis execution.

Integrated Materiel Management (IMM). The exercise of total DoD management responsibility for a Federal supply group/class commodity or item by a single agency. It normally includes computation of requirements, funding, budgeting, storing, issuing, cataloging, standardizing, and procuring functions. (JCS Pub 1-02)

Joint Strategic Capabilities Plan (JSCP). A JSPS document that provides strategic guidance to the CINCs, the Chiefs of Services, and Directors of Defense Agencies to accomplish assigned tasks, and apportions resources to CINCs based on military capabilities existing at the beginning of the planning period. (CJCS MOP 7)

The Joint Strategic Planning System (JSPS). The means by which the Chairman, in consultation with the other members of the Joint Chiefs of Staff and the CinCs, reviews the national security environment and the United States security objectives; evaluates the threat; assesses current strategy and existing or proposed programs and budgets; and proposes military strategy, programs, and forces necessary to achieve those national security objectives in a resource-limited environment consistent with policies and priorities established by the President and the Secretary of Defense. (CJCS MOP 7)

Landing Force Operational Reserve Materiel (LFORM). A package of contingency supplies which is prepositioned in selected amphibious warfare ships to reduce loading time in contingencies and to provide sustainability for embarked/deployed forces. It is counted as a part of WRMSF.

Low Density (LD) Item. Marine Corps-peculiar weapon systems, which require special attention due to their complexity and/or limited quantities. Items classified as LD must be combat essential, USMC peculiar, not supportable by other Services (i.e., DoD Agencies or commercial vendors), deployed in limited or specified quantities, and the owning unit must be capable of performing 1st through 4th echelon maintenance on the item. (Proposed definition - 22 May 95)

A subset of regulated/controlled items requiring special management attention due to extremely low density and complexity or high operational availability requirements. LD items are specified end items, insurance items, secondary repairable items, or criticality code I repair parts. (MCO P4400.150)

Low Intensity Conflict (LIC). Political-military confrontation between contending states or groups below conventional war and above the routine, peaceful competition among states. It frequently involves protracted struggles of competing principles and ideologies. LIC ranges from subversion to the use of means employing political, economic, informational, and military instruments. Low intensity conflicts are often localized, generally in the third-world, but contain regional and global security implications. Also called LIC. (Joint Pub 1-02)

Maintenance Float. Secondary Repairable Items stocked at installations or activities to replace unserviceable components of equipment when timely repairs cannot be accomplished.

Mid Intensity Conflict (MIC). The limited use of power by nations or organizations in order to gain or protect territory and interests. This intensity of conflict does not include the use of nuclear weapons but may include the use of chemical or biological weapons. It is characterized by the protracted employment of regular armed forces in combat as a major manifestation of power by the threat and responding nations, and the designation of military objectives to achieve political and economic goals. It may include some or all of the techniques and characteristics of low intensity conflict. (FMFMRP 0-14)

M-Day. The term used to designate the day on which mobilization is to begin. (JCS Pub 1-02)

MPF. The Maritime Prepositioning Force is a naval force comprised of Maritime Prepositioning Ship(s), a MAGTF, and a Naval Support Element (NSE), under a common commander, commander, Maritime Prepositioning Force (CPMF) for the duration of the MPF deployment operation. (MCO P3000.17)

MPS. The Maritime Prepositioning Ship(s) is composed of 16 vessels. Thirteen are civilian owned and operated under long-term charter to the military sealift command. The remaining three vessels are owned by the Navy. MPS is organized into three squadrons composed of five or six vessels. Each MPS squadron carries a majority of the equipment and 30 DOS to support a 17,000 MAGTF and it's Naval Support Elements. (MCO P3000.17)

Navy War Reserve Management Project Codes Program. Those Navy projects, established by the CNO, which provide authorization for materiel to be acquired and retained for specific war/contingency plans. (OPNAVINST 4080.11)

Operating Forces. Those forces whose primary missions are to participate in combat and the integral supporting elements thereof.

Peacetime Force Materiel Requirement (PFMR). The materiel required to support day-to-day operational and training requirements of Active and Reserve forces as well as the Supporting Establishment. It includes peacetime operating stocks and Table of Equipment (T/E) materiel.

Peacetime Force Materiel Stocks. Inventories of materiel on hand to meet routine operating requirements. These stocks can be used to meet wartime requirements. (Formerly referred to as peacetime operating stocks)

Peacetime Operating Stock (POS). Inventories of materiel on hand to meet routine operating requirements. These stocks can be used to meet wartime requirements. (DoDD 3110.6)

Prepositioning Objective (PO). All equipment that is planned to be embarked aboard the three separate Maritime Prepositioning Ships Squadrons. (NAVMC 2907) A PO does not necessarily equate to a MAGTF's full T/E.

Principal End Item. A Marine Corps-unique term synonymous with principal items. (MCO P4400.151)

Principal Item. End items and replacement assemblies of such importance that management techniques require centralized, individual item management throughout the supply system to include depot-level, base-level, and items in the hands of using units. Specifically, this includes items of which, in the judgment of the military Services, there is a need for central

inventory control, including centralized computation of requirements, central procurement, central direction of distribution, and central knowledge and control of all assets owned by the military Services. (MCO P4400.151)

Pull Concept of Logistics. A "pull" concept of logistics is a "requisition system" of logistics that requires the supported MAGTF to requisition or "pull" WRMSI into theater. This occurs when WRMSI is not planned for or TPFDD'd in support of an OPLAN/CONPLAN.

Purpose Code. A code assigned to materiel within the supply system that provides the user with a means of identifying the reason for which an inventory balance is reserved. (MCO P4400.150 & UM 4700-71)

Push Concept of Logistics. A "push" concept of logistics occurs when WRMSI is "pushed" into theater by the supporting command in support of an OPLAN/CONPLAN with an established TPFDD. Assets not TPFDD'd will require requisitioning by the supported MAGTF under the "pull" concept of logistics.

Reconstitution. Reconstitution refers to the ability of an expeditionary force to regenerate, reorganize, replenish, and reorient itself for a new mission elsewhere, after employment, without having to return to home base. This is not merely the ability to divert from an original deployment to another mission but to complete one mission ashore and then redeploy to perform another. It is the ability to project expeditionary power anew from existing expeditionary base or forward-deployed status.

Regeneration. The coordinated Service effort, in terms of forces and/or materiel, that returns a capability to the established or approved force structure. It is a concentrated effort that may restore a MEF(s) and SMCR after an MTW or OOTW to a pre-conflict warfighting capability or return an MPSRON(s) to its required levels of readiness.

Release Authority. The authority that allows commanders to use or consume war reserve stocks.

Remain Behind Equipment (RBE). That operating forces equipment, regardless of class of supply, condition code, or stores account code, not listed on the TPFDD, that remains behind when a unit deploys as part of a MAGTF (DET, ACM etc.) to marry up with prepositioned equipment.

Remote Storage Activity (RSA). The equipment and supplies that are not located with the responsible unit or SIA but located at a different remote location.

Reparable Issue Point. The Stock Control Section for the intermediate-level of inventory at the SASSY Management Unit (SMU) primarily responsible for the management of repairable assets. These assets include end items or components of equipment authorized for stockage at installations or activities for replacement of unserviceable items of equipment when immediate repair of unserviceable equipment cannot be accomplished at the organic level of maintenance. (MCO P4400.151)

Residual Readiness Requirements (RRR). Munitions necessary to provide a post-MTW combat capability for forces committed to the DPG-specified scenarios. (DoDI 3000.4) Applies to class V only.

Resupply. The supplies and equipment that provide a MAGTF extended sustainment capability (e.g., staying power) after accompanying supplies are exhausted.

Secondary Items. IMM-managed items not specifically designated as principal items, such as minor end items, spares and repair parts, and expendable/consumable items. Secondary items include both appropriation-funded and stock-funded items. (DoDI 4140.47) End items and consumable and reparable items other than principal items. (MCO P4400.151)

Strategic Readiness Requirement (SRR). The quantity of munitions needed to arm forces not committed to support combat operations in the assigned MTW. It also includes any additional munitions requirements to meet treaty or statutory obligations to allies.

Sustainment. The supplies and equipment necessary to support a MAGTF from the initiation of operations to the accomplishment of its mission. Sustainment is made up of assets deployed as accompanying supplies and will include resupply as required in the CinC's Concept of Operations.

Sustainability. The ability to maintain the necessary level and duration of operational activity to achieve military objectives. Sustainability is a function of providing for and maintaining those levels of ready forces, materiel, and consumables necessary to support military effort. (JCS Pub 1-02, under Military Capability) A MAGTF's capability to support itself in the logistics/combat service support functions to include the ordering, movement, and distribution of its sustainment.

Time-Phased Force and Deployment Data (TPFDD). The computer-supported data base portion of an OPLAN; it contains time-phased force data, non-unit related cargo and personnel data, and movement data for the OPLAN. (JCS Pub 1-02)

Training Stocks. Inventories at the unit or intermediate level designated to support training. These stocks can meet wartime requirements. (DoDD 3110.6)

Total Munitions Requirement (TMR). The sum of the War Reserve Munitions Requirement and the Training, Testing, and Current Operational Requirement (TTCOR). Applies to class V only.

Training, Testing, and Current Operational Requirement (TTCOR). The munitions required to train the force and to support Service programs ensuring that weapons and platforms deliver the intended effectiveness. Surveillance testing of munitions items is accounted for in that block. Current operational requirement encompasses peacetime operational requirements (i.e., natural disasters, riot control, saluting rounds, explosive ordnance disposal operations, and operations other than war) and deployed forces requirements in excess of the assigned conflict's requirement. (DoDI 3000.4) Applies to class V only.

War Materiel Procurement Capability (WMPC). The quantity of an item which can be acquired by orders placed on or after the day an operation commences (D-Day) from industry or from any other available source during the period prescribed for war materiel procurement planning purposes. (JCS Pub 1-02)

War Materiel Requirement (WMR). The quantity of an item required to equip and support the approved forces specified in the current Secretary of Defense guidance through the period prescribed for war materiel planning purposes. (JCS Pub 1-02) Represents the total USMC requirement of equipment and supplies to train, equip, field, and sustain forces in combat based on the requirements of the individual MEFs, to include assigned SMCR units, committed to distinct Major Theater Wars (MTWs).

War Materiel Stocks (WMS). The portion of the total materiel assets which is designated to satisfy the WMR consisting of Peacetime Operating Stocks, Training Stocks, and War Reserve Stocks.

War Reserve Materiel (WRM). Mission essential secondary items; principal and end items; and munitions required to attain

operational objectives in the scenarios authorized for sustainability planning in Secretary of Defense planning guidance. (DoDD 3110.6)

War Reserve Materiel Requirement (WRMR). That portion of the war materiel requirement required to be on hand on D-day. This level consists of the WMR less the sum of the peacetime assets assumed to be available on D-day and the war materiel procurement capability. (JCS Pub 1-02) The depth of support represented by the supplies and equipment necessary to sustain MAGTFs for a distinct period of time based on projected employment scenarios in support of operational requirements or for budgetary planning.

War Reserve Materiel Stocks (WRMS). The assets that are designated to satisfy the WRMR.

War Reserve Munitions Requirement. The sum of the Combat Requirement, the Residual Readiness Requirement, and the Strategic Readiness Requirement. (DoDI 3000.4) Applies to class V only.

War Reserve Materiel Stocks Force-Held (WRMSF). That portion of the MEF's WRMR, normally the initial 60 days, which will be held at the forward MEF location or other designated sites. Does not apply to class V (W).

War Reserve Materiel Stocks In-Stores (WRMSI). Those supplies and equipment that are a portion of the Marine Corps' WRMR, less existing WRMSF, held in the Marine Corps wholesale level system. Does not apply to class V(W).

War Reserve Stocks for Allies (WRS-A). A DoD program to have the Services procure or retain in their inventories those minimum stockpiles of materiel such as munitions, equipment, and combat essential consumables to ensure support for selected allied forces in time of war, until future in-country production and external resupply can meet the estimated combat consumption. (JCS Pub 1-02)

Withdrawal Authority. Authority that allows commanders to withdraw or "remove" war reserve materiel stocks from storage depots or retail activities for the purposes of forward storage (sustainment) at advanced bases or aboard naval ships (LFORM, MPS, etc.). Withdrawal authority does not constitute release authority.

APPENDIX B
GLOSSARY OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AAC	Activity Address Code
ABFCS	Advance Base Functional Component Systems
ACM	Air Contingency Air-Ground Task Force
ADAL	Authorized Dental Allowance List
AHT	Armor Heavy Threat
AIS	Automated Information System
AMAL	Authorized Medical Allowance List
Annual RECOMP	Annual War Reserve Materiel Requirements Recomputation
AAO	Approved Acquisition Objective
AO	Acquisition Objective
ASP	Ammunition Supply Point
AWG	Ammunition Working Group
AWR MARSO	Apportioned War Reserve Marine Corps Ammunition Requirement Support Order
ATLASS II	Asset Tracking for Logistics and Supply System II
AVG	Average
CAAR	Combat Active Attrition Rate
CARF	Combat Active Replacement Factor
CBMR	Capabilities-Based Munitions Requirement
CEC	Combat Essentiality/Critically Code
CG, MCCDC	Commanding General, Marine Corps Combat Development Command
CinC	Commander in Chief
CIS	Common Item Support
CJCS	Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff

CMC	Commandant of the Marine Corps
CNO	Chief of Naval Operations
COMMARCORMATCOM	Commander, Marine Corps Materiel Command
COMMARCORSYSCOM	Commander, Marine Corps Systems Command
COMMARFOR	Commander, Marine Forces
COMMARFORRES	Commander, Marine Forces Reserve
CONPLAN	Contingency Plan
CONUS	Continental United States
CR	Combat Requirements
CSPAR	CinC's Preparedness Assessment Report
CSR	Controlled Supply Rates
CSS	Combat Support Stocks or Combat Service Support
CSSE	Combat Service Support Element
DC	Deputy Commandant
DSCC	Defense Supply Center Columbus
DESC	Defense Energy Supply Center
DFSP	Defense Fuel Support Points
DIC	Document Identifier Code
DLA	Defense Logistics Agency
DLF	Deterioration Loss Factor
DLR	Depot Level Repairable
DMF	Depot Maintenance Float
DMFA	Depot Maintenance Float Allowance
DMLSS	Defense Medical Logistics Standard System
DOA	Day of Ammunition
DoD	Department of Defense
DODAAC	Department of Defense Activity Address Code
DON	Department of the Navy
DHP	Deployable Headquarters Package

DOS	Days of Supply
DPG	Defense Planning Guidance
DSCP	Defense Supply Center Philadelphia
DSSC	Direct Support Stock Control
EAF	Equipment Allowance File
EKMS	Electronic Key Management system
ESCA	Executive Steering Committee for Ammo
ESQD	Explosive Safety Quantity Distance
FAST	Fleet Anti-terrorism Security Teams
FBT	Fuel Bar, Compressed Trioxane
FIE	Fly-In Echelon
FLR	Field Level Repairable
FOE	Follow-on Echelon
FSMAO	Field Supply Maintenance Analysis Office
FSSG	Force Service Support Group
FY	Fiscal Year
GAA	Grease, Automotive, and Artillery
GFC	Gaining Force Command
HIC	High Intensity Conflict
HCP	Health and Comfort Packages
HDR	Humanitarian Daily Ration
HNS	Host Nation Support
HQMC	Headquarters, U.S. Marine Corps
HSS	Health Service Support
IBMR	Industrial Base Materiel Requirement
IDF	Item Data File
IHT	Infantry Heavy Threat
IIP	Initial Issue Provisioning
IMM	Integrated Materiel Manager
IMP	Inventory Management Plan
IRR	Individual Ready Reserve

I-RBE	initial Remain Behind
ISSA	Inter-Service Support Agreement
IPSYS	Industrial Preparedness System
JBPO	Joint Blood Program Officer
JCS	Joint Chiefs of Staff
JOPES	Joint Operations Planning and Execution System
JPO	Joint Petroleum Office
JSCP	Joint Strategic Capabilities Plan
JSPS	Joint Strategic Planning System
LD	Low Density
LFORM	Landing Force Operational Reserve Materiel
LIC	Low Intensity Conflict
LIT	Light Infantry Threat
LMIS	Logistics Management Information System
LOC	Levels of Conflict
LOG AIS	Logistics Automated Information Systems
LRC	Lesser Regional Conflict
LSA	Logistics Sustainability Analysis
LTI	Limited Technical Inspection
MAGTF	Marine Air-Ground Task Force
MAGTF II Model	Marine Air-Ground Task Force II Model
MARFOR	Marine Forces
MARFORLANT	Marine Forces, Atlantic
MARFORPAC	Marine Forces, Pacific
MARFORRES	Marine Forces, Reserve
MCCBMR	Marine Corps Capabilities-Based Munition Requirement
MCCS	Marine Corps Community Service
MCLB	Marine Corps Logistics Base
MCP	Marine Corps Capabilities Plan

MCSS	Military Clothing Sales Stores
MCW	Meal Cold Weather
MDL	MAGTF Data Library
MEB	Marine Expeditionary Brigade
MEDLOGCO	Medical Logistics Company
MEF	Marine Expeditionary Force
MFM	Multi-Faith Meal
MIC	Materiel Identification Code or Mid Intensity Conflict
MIMMS	Marine Corps Integrated Maintenance Management System
MLC	Marine Logistics Command
MOA	Memorandum of Agreement
MOS	Military Occupational Specialty
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MPLAN	Marine Corps Mobilization Management Plan
MPF	Maritime Prepositioned Force
MPMC	Military Personnel Marine Corps
MPS	Maritime Prepositioning Ships
MPSRONS	Maritime Prepositioning Ships Squadron
MRE	Meal, Ready-to-Eat
MSE	Marine Security Element
MTMC	Military Traffic Management Command
MTW	Major Theater War
NALMEB	Norway Air-Landed MEB
NAR	Notices of Ammunition Reclassification
NATO	North Atlantic Treaty Organization
NAVMEDLOGCOM	Naval Medical Logistics Command
NCF	Naval Construction Force
NMS	National Military Strategy

NWCF	Naval Working Capital Fund
OCONUS	Outside Continental U.S.
ODUSD (L&MR)	Office of Deputy Under Secretary of Defense (Logistics and Materiel Readiness)
O/L	Operating Level
O&MMC	Operations and Maintenance, Marine Corps
OPLAN	Operation Plan
OPNAV	Office of the Chief of Naval Operations
OPNAVINST	Chief of Naval Operations Instruction
OSDS	Off Shore Discharge System
O-S-T	Order-Ship-Time
PEI	Principal End Item
PFMR	Peacetime Force Materiel Requirements
PLA	Precision Logistics Alternative
PO	Prepositioning Objective (MPS)
PO	Programming Objective
POE	Port of Embarkation
POL	Petroleum, Oil, and Lubricants
POM	Program Objective Memorandum
POR	Packaged Operational Ration
POS	Peacetime Operating Stock
PPBS	Planning, Programming, and Budgeting System
PP&P	Preservation, Packaging, and Packing
PREPO	Prepositioning
PWRR	Petroleum War Reserve Requirement
PWRS	Petroleum War Reserve Stocks
RBE	Remain Behind Equipment

RCW	Ration Cold Weather
RECOMP	Annual War Reserve Materiel Requirements Recomputation
RIC	Routing Identification Code
RIP	Ready Issue Point or Repairable Issue Point
SAC	Stores Account Code
SAE	Society for Automotive Engineers
SASSY	Supported Activities Supply System
SCP	Service Control Point
SIMLM	Single Integrated Medical Logistics Manager
S/L	Safety Level
SMCA	Single Manager for Conventional Ammunition
SMCR	Selected Marine Corps Reserve
SMU	SASSY Management Unit
SOP	Standing Operating Procedures
SORTS	Status of Resources and Training System
SRR	Strategic Readiness Requirement
SSC	Small-Scale Contingencies
SSRI	Supply System Responsible Item
STAP	Special Training Allowance Pool
T/A	Training Allowance
TAM	Table of Authorized Materiel
TAMCN	TAM Control Number
TAMMIS	Theater Army Medical Information System
TAP	Training Allowance Pool
T/E	Table of Equipment
TMO	Traffic Management Office
TMR	Total Munitions Requirement

T/O	Table of Organization
TPFDD	Time-Phased Force Deployment Data
TRHS	Tray Ration Heating System
TSR	Training Stocks Requirements
UBR	Unitized "B" Rations
UGR	Unitized Group Ration
ULN	Unit Line Number
ULSS	User Logistics Support Summary
USCINCCENT	U.S. Commander in Chief Central
USCINCEUR	U.S. Commander in Chief Europe
USCINCPAC	U.S. Commander in Chief Pacific Fleet
USCINCSOUTH	U.S. Commander in Chief South
USTRANSCOM	U.S. Transportation Command
WMPC	War Materiel Procurement Capability
WMR	War Materiel Requirement
WMS	War Materiel Stocks
WRIS	War Reserve Impact Statement
WRM	War Reserve Materiel
WRMR	War Reserve Materiel Requirement
WRMS	War Reserve Materiel Stocks
WRS	War Reserve System or War Reserve Stocks
WRMSF	War Reserve Materiel Stocks Force-Held
WRMSI	War Reserve Materiel Stocks In-Stores
WRSMA	War Reserve Materiel Stocks-Allies
WRMP	War Reserve Materiel Program
WRWP	War Reserve Withdrawal Plans

WAR RESERVE MATERIEL POLICY MANUAL

APPENDIX C

SELECTION CRITERIA

1. WAR MATERIEL REQUIREMENTS. As defined in appendix A, WMR is the total amount of equipment and supplies required to be on hand upon commencement of hostilities. This is composed of PFMR and WRMR.

2. Criteria for Selection as War Materiel

a. The following are guidelines for selection as Marine Corps War Materiel:

(1) Items essential for combat forces to destroy the enemy or its capacity to wage war; provide personnel battlefield protection; detect, locate, and maintain surveillance of the enemy; and communicate under war conditions.

(2) Items essential for the operational effectiveness of combat support forces and the expanded logistics system in support of those forces.

(3) Items essential for the mobilization and/or deployment of Active and Reserve Forces.

(4) Items required for survival and protection of personnel; e.g., medical supplies, equipment and specialized life-protective clothing and equipment.

(5) Packaged Operational Rations (POR) and Operational Rations (UBR/UGR/H&S).

(6) Items that do not require Post – Deployment Software Support (PDSS).

(7) Items which are known to have production difficulties (e.g., long lead-time items; items where there is a lack of adequate production capability; lack of required materials, or lack of specialized production skills or equipment; and items that require continuous surveillance of the production base) and ship to point of embarkation.

(8) Items having a single production source or which are predominately produced in a foreign nation.

(9) Items, which are not readily commercially producible, are militarily unique and have no or very little commercial demand base.

b. Items which meet the following criteria, will not be selected as war reserves:

(1) Items required solely for comfort, convenience, or morale.

(2) Subsistence items, A rations.

(3) Items determined to be contractor/vendor-supported during the development phase.

(4) Items which can be readily fabricated in the field with available tools and material.

(5) Items which are not essential for the performance of combat, combat support, or combat service support missions.

(6) Items normally available from commercial sources in sufficient quantities and in the time required meeting wartime military demands. Exceptions are permitted when urgent military considerations dictate that commercial-type items must be prepositioned to meet planned deployment timelines.

c. Generally, classes VI and X do not meet the criteria for inclusion as War Reserves (chapter 10 refers). Other supplies, which do not meet these criteria, include noncritical repair parts and noncritical principal end items (those without a Combat Active Replacement Factor (CARF)). Other chapters provide specific information for each class of supply.

APPENDIX D

MANAGEMENT OF COMBAT ACTIVE REPLACEMENT FACTORS (*CARF*)

1. CARFs are percentages used to determine anticipated losses/consumption of Marine Corps equipment operating in a combat/hostile fire area. Replacement factors are critical elements in the requirement determination process. A minor change in a replacement factor for either a high-density or high-dollar value item can result in a substantial financial impact on the Marine Corps. Financial considerations or constraints, however, will not influence the manner in which the basic planning factors are developed or how the resulting requirements are computed. The risks and tradeoffs are issues to be resolved during the Planning, Programming, and Budgeting System (PPBS) cycles. In operational planning, these same factors have a direct impact on the strategic lift and sustainment requirements for a deploying MAGTF.

2. There are four LOC based on anticipated scenarios for each TAMCN, when appropriate. Each level of support has two distinct intensities (assault and sustained) or periods of combat duration.

3. Those items of equipment required by units in the performance of combat operations may be designated Combat Essential equipment. If so, they will be assigned CARFs.

4. Replacement factors are established for PEI (class VII) and selected class II items designated as combat essential. They are determined by applying military judgment to determine a probable average daily loss rate over a 30-day period based on the following:

a. The scenario, to include expected enemy threat and MAGTF employment concept.

b. MAGTF personnel and equipment densities, to include type and mission of assigned units.

c. Roles or functions in combat to show the levels of essentiality that the equipment has to overall mission accomplishment, to include special applications.

d. Experience data (e.g., past history of losses, similarity of like items, judgmental adequacy of previously assigned factors, etc.).

e. Both intensities take into account its vulnerability under combat use and its extended durability once employed to include any environmental effects (e.g., weather, terrain, etc.). Basically--its life expectancy under combat conditions.

f. Factors assigned by other Services to identical or similar items.

g. Estimated operating hours per month under each of the four categories of use, mean time to failure, mean time to repair, total downtime, lead-time to replace, test results, and research studies, as well as tactical effects and experienced judgment.

5. Replacement factors must be credible. The rationale and methodology employed in their development must be well documented and capable of being reconstructed in response to validation questions from external agencies (e.g., OSD and The Joint Staff). If subjective judgmental decisions have been made, they must be clearly identified with supporting rationale.

6. The following process applies to the development of CAARs/ CARFs:

a. A request to support either the development of new CARF(s) or review of an existing one is forwarded to the CG MCCDC. Required documentation for either case can be found in paragraphs 6f or 6g of this appendix:

b. The CG MCCDC, in coordination with the COMMARCORMATCOM, develops proper state spaces, transition probabilities, and state times for the equipment item(s), operating in its designated mode, under the given scenario conditions. The distribution and quantities of the given item are also required (each MEF, the SMCR, MPS, and the Supporting Establishment), to the unit level, if possible. Although, supporting Establishment T/Es are not used for sustainment calculations, this information is required for follow-on analyses on the assignment to the required units.

c. The item space/probability/time matrices are submitted to the CG MCCDC for processing through the semi-Markov model. The result is the input CAAR.

d. The CAAR is processed by the CG MCCDC through the CARF Generation Program. Eight CARFs are generated which support four LOC each with two Intensity Levels. The CG MCCDC will update LMIS accordingly.

e. Additionally, new items of equipment require CARFs at specified points in their development process. In the past, each program for an item was required to develop CARFs prior to Milestone 1, only, in order to be assigned a Weapons System Code. Since requirements change over the entire development life span of the equipment item and sequential POM requirements necessitate accurate reflections of equipment sustainment requirements in the AAO, new CARFs shall be determined at each Milestone prior to fielding. These changes may be influenced by alterations to force structure, a particular system's evolving capabilities, or from the collective impacts from changes to other weapon systems or equipment.

f. The initial request for CAAR development should be accompanied by (at a minimum):

(1) Mission Needs Statement (MNS)

(2) Draft Operational Requirements Document (ORD)

(3) Operational Mode Summary/Mission Profile

(4) Concept of Employment

(5) Distribution of Equipment (by unit, not MEF)

Any information that may impact on the deployment, employment, use, reliability, availability, maintainability, and durability and/or sustainability of the equipment item should be included.

g. In the submission of updating CARFs to MCCDC, the following information will be provided for each particular TAMCN: *Note*: A standardized form may be developed and used to facilitate staffing efforts or submitted as part of the Letter of Adoption and Procurement (LAP) process.

(1) TAMCN

(2) NSN

(3) Model Number

(4) Nomenclature

(5) Item Designator (ID) Code

(6) The COMMARCORMATCOM Program Manager for the item.

7. The following actions apply to the management of CAARs/CARFs:

a. The CMC (L) will:

(1) Approve CARF development process.

(2) Develop a methodology consistent with the current JSPS documents that will assist in producing CARFs based on CAARs that are representative of anticipated requirements considering Marine Corps combat employment doctrine and tactics.

(3) Coordinate the Biennial Logistic Planning Factors Review addressed in paragraph 2004.7 of this Manual which will include planning assumptions and Service guidance to be used in developing CARFs.

(4) Ensure that both the WRS and MAGTF II are kept current relative to CARFs.

b. CG MCCDC will:

(1) Be the proponent for the establishment of CAARs for new items entering the Marine Corps inventory and for the update of existing CAARs when called for.

(2) Forward proposed CAARs/CARFs processes to CMC (LP) for approval.

(3) Maintain the current and the historical CAAR files for the Marine Corps.

(4) Be the focal point of contact for processing CARF assignments or revisions and coordinate assistance with the CMC (PP&O) and (P&R) and the COMMARCORMATCOM as necessary.

(5) Use the same force planning assumptions developed from the Biennial Logistic Planning Factors Review to ensure a constant approach for CARFs across all commodities and classes of supply.

(6) Validate existing CARFs on a continuing basis, ensuring that each CARF is reviewed every two years to support the JSPS development cycle and, for those under development, at each Milestone.

(7) Incorporate approved CARF values into the LMIS.

c. The COMMARCORMATCOM will provide technical assistance to the CG MCCDC with respect to any unusual aspects of the equipment that may influence the value of the CAAR.

APPENDIX E

WAR RESERVE IMPACT STATEMENT (WRIS)

1. The WRIS is used to apprise the AWG and the ESCA of impacts on WRSs which are caused by production lags or serviceability problems, or which could be caused by competing requirements for training or testing. The WRIS format is general in nature but will become unique to each situation based on differing factors. In each case, the WRIS should assess a number of areas, which include but are not limited to the following:

a. Current Inventory. A statement should be made in the WRIS as to whether or not the inventory can support the current requirements. If not, the reason should be explained. Geographic factors should be included here.

b. Due-ins. Expected due-ins from production or maintenance efforts should be used to assess the total impact or prognosis for future support.

c. War Reserve Requirements Baseline Assessment. A baseline from which to assess war reserve should normally be made using the war reserve requirement as stated in the TMR. However, requirements generated by force commanders may also be used as a baseline when those requirements are greater than those in the TMR. The war reserve requirement in the TMR may be assessed across the entire requirement, or it may be assessed based on the CR, the Strategic Readiness Requirement, the Current Operations/Forward Presence Requirement, or a combination of one or more depending on the nature of the assessment. The geographic position of the assets may affect the outcome of many assessments and should be considered accordingly when deciding to include or not include one or more of these requirements.

d. Training and Testing Requirement (TTR). When the impact or potential impact is caused by a training or testing requirements, the current authorized requirements per the TMR should be used as the initial baseline. However, in those cases where additional requirements have been obligated beyond the TMR, the total allocation should be used in the assessment.

e. Other Requirements. Anticipated requirement for agencies may also be assessed in the WRIS if they are considered significant enough to measurably impact the assessment.

f. Condition Codes. Although condition codes A, B, C, E, and N are considered serviceable condition codes for the purposes of war reserve, condition code F stocks may be used for the assessment if the restrictions or maintenance required do not render the stocks entirely unusable for emergency combat conditions. Assets not considered serviceable, but may be come serviceable in the near term by relegations from maintenance or stockpile reliability programs may also be considered.

2. Each WRIS will be sequentially numbered by fiscal year (i.e., #1-01, 2-01, etc.).

SAMPLE WAR RESERVE IMPACT STATEMENT

10 Jan 02

From: Commander, Marine Corps Systems Command (AM)
To: Commanding General, Marine Corps Combat Development Command (Attn: Chairman, AWG)

Subj: WAR RESERVE IMPACT STATEMENT (WRIS) #1-02

Ref: (a) MCO 4400.39
(b) MCO 8000.7

1. The following war reserve assets have been impacted by a Notice of Ammunition Reclassification which has relegated them to an unserviceable category. The information below provides an assessment of the current inventory posture and the prognosis for re-establishing a 100 percent threshold for war reserve.

DODIC	Current Nomenclature	Inventory	SF	CC	Maint Due-Ins	Due-In Date
PL53	Javelin AT	659	100	F	100	Oct 02
		MPS	25	F	25	Jan 03

2. Since Javelin missiles were procured for war reserve only, the impact results in an 81 percent attainment for war reserve. Maintenance efforts will commence in July 02 with an anticipated completion date of October 02 for all CONUS-based assets. Twenty-five of the affected Javelins are aboard MPS. Maintenance efforts for those will commence in February 03 and are anticipated to be reworked no later than January 03.

3. Javelin missiles replaced Dragon missiles as part of the Marine Corps' anti-tank capability. Although 300 Dragon missiles remain in the inventory and could be considered an alternate weapons system, they are designated for the Marine Forces, Reserve and are not considered in this assessment. No substitute munitions exist for Javelin.

4. This Impact Statement is for information and advisory purposes only. Request advise if further action is deemed desirable.

5. The POC is (Rank/Name) at (Phone).

APPENDIX F

WAR MATERIEL REGISTRATION/WITHDRAWAL MESSAGES

1. GENERAL. The message formats below will be used both in deliberate planning/exercises and during support of crisis action execution. The following guidelines are provided:

a. The registration of withdrawal plans (format found in paragraph 2a below) will be conducted by appropriate MARFOR MAGTF based on the Logistic Concept of Operations all WRWPs must be registered with the CMC and the COMMARCORMATCOM. Deliberate planning and withdrawal of class(V)W) war reserve requirements will be coordinated with the COMMARCORSYCOM (AM) pursuant to chapter 7 of this Manual. Requests for withdrawal will be made concurrent with requests for withdrawal of prescribed withdrawal plans.

b. The withdrawal process of WRMS (format found in paragraph 2b below) will be proposed by the supported MAGTF commander, once the prescribed withdrawal plans have been registered. The sequence will be reviewed by the MARFOR commander who will adjust and/or approve the final sequence of the various withdrawal plans required. The MARFOR commander will then request their release to the CMC (L). This information will be sent via separate classified message. Upon approval of the withdrawal request by the CMC (L), subsequent sourcing actions will be initiated by the COMMARCORMATCOM for all but class V(W), which will ve initiated by COMMARCORSYSCOM (AM).

2. FORMATS. Information provided as an example only, actual input will be classified accordingly.

a. Registration of withdrawal plans. The example below is for the registration of withdrawal plans within the WRS.

FM MARFOR MAKING THE REGISTRATION
TO COMMARCORMATCOM//M400//
COMMARCORLOGBASES ALBANY GA//550//
COMMARCORSYSCOM QUANTICO VA//AM//
INFO CMC WASHINGTON DC/LP/PO/PL/FD//
COMMARFORLANT//G-4/G-5//
SUPPORTING FORCE COMMANDER//G-4/G-5//
SUPPORTED MAGTF COMMANDER//G-4/G-5//
FMF MSC'S (*as appropriate*)
CG MARFORRES//G-4/FSO/G-5//(*as appropriate*)

MARFORRES MSC'S (*as appropriate*)
COMMARCORSYSCOM QUANTICO VA//PS//
SUPPORTING ESTABLISHMENT MSC'S (*as appropriate*)
CLASSIFICATION //N04000//
SUBJ/WAR RESERVE WITHDRAWAL PLANS REGISTRATION FOR (*use* CINC OPLAN /XXXX-XX *or* OPERATION/EXERCISE TITLE *as appropriate*) (U) (*as appropriate*)//
A. CINC/CJCS AUTHORIZING DIRECTIVE
B. MCO P4400.39
C. MCO P3000.18
D. (*additional as appropriate*)
NARR/ (*as necessary and may also be classified*)
RMKS/
1. (S) FOL DATA PROVIDED TO REGISTER WITHDRAWAL PLANS:
A. (U) WITHDRAWAL PLANS: 40, 41, 43, AND 47.
B. (U) TITLE:
C. (S) OPLAN SUPPORTED:
D. (U) PERIOD OF SUPPORT:
E. (U) SMCR INVOLVEMENT: YES/NO (*if Yes, provide AACs*)
F. (U) SUPPORT OF ASSIGNED NCF CONSIDERED: YES/NO
G. (U) RBE WAS CONSIDERED: YES/NO
H. (U) TPFDD DATA located in Plan Identification Number (PID) (Insert PID number.)
I. (U) SUPPLEMENTARY ADDRESS CODE: M22915 (*Crisis action execution only*)
J. (U) SPECIAL SHIPPING OR PACKING INSTRUCTIONS
2. (U) POC IS (NAME/RANK, DSN/STU III 477-XXXX.//

b. Withdrawal of War Reserve Materiel. Below is an example of the message request for withdrawal of previously registered WRWPs. Upon receipt, the CMC will readdress the message to the COMMARCORMATCOM and COMMARCORSYSCOM (AM) for action. The CMC message will provide additional guidance/funding data as required.

FM COMMARFORPAC//G-4/G-3/G-5//
TO CMC WASHINGTON DC/L/LP/LRCC/PR//
INFO CINCCENT OR CINCPAC J4 (AS APPROPRIATE)
COMMARFORLANT//G-4/G-5/G-3//
SUPPORTING MAGTF COMMANDERS//G-4/G-5// (*as appropriate*)
COMMARCORMATCOM//M400//
COMMARCORLOGBASES ALBANY GA//L10/550//

FMF MSC'S (*as appropriate*)
COMMARFORRES MSC'S (*as appropriate*)
COMMARCORSYSCOM QUANTICO VA//PS/AM//
SUPPORTING ESTABLISHMENT MSC'S (*as appropriate*)
CLASSIFICATION //N04000//
SUBJ/RELEASE OF WAR RESERVE WITHDRAWAL PLANS IN SUPPORT OF CINC OPLAN XXXX-XX (*as appropriate*)//
A. CJCS RMG XXXXXXZ
B. PREVIOUS REGISTRATION MESSAGES
C. (*additional as appropriate*)
NARR/ (*as necessary and may also be classified*)
RMKS/
1. (S) IN SPT OF REF A, REQ RELEASE OF WAR MATERIEL PREVIOUSLY REGISTERED.
2. (S) REQ RELEASE OF CLASS V(W) IN SPT OF OPLAN XXXX, PID XXXX. FOR PURPOSES OF RDD DEVELOPMENT, C-DAY EAQUALS XXXX.
3. FOLLOWING DATA PROVIDED TO EXPEDITE RELEASE OF WAR RESERVE WITHDRAWAL PLANS REGISTERED DURING DELIBERATE PLANNING CYCLE.
A. PRIORITY: 02.
B. WITHDRAWAL PLANS:
PLAN NR.
XXXX
XXXX
XXXX
C. TAC 2 ADDRESS (READ IN TWO COLUMNS)
D. (U) SMU AAC: MMR200
E. (U) JOPES ULN'S FOR MOVEMENT OF REQUESTED SUPPLIES:
ALL M OR W6 ULN'S.
F. MATERIEL REQUESTED: (READ IN 7 COLUMNS)

PLAN NR	POS	MIC	COS	RDD	POE	POD	JULIAN DATE
9999	1	A	VII	C+34	LONG BEACH	XXXXXXXXX	2360
8888	1	V	II	C+34	WILMINGTON	XXXXXXXXX	2360
7777	1	S	IX	C+34	LONG BEACH	XXXXXXXXX	2360
6666	1	H	III	C+31	LONG BEACH	XXXXXXXXX	2360

G. PER REF A ASSIGN FOLLOWING PROJECT CODE TO ALL SUPPLY TRANSACTIONS: 9G (AS APPROPRIATE)
4. REQUEST CONFIRM RECEIPT AND NOTIFY THIS HQ'S ON SHORTFALLS.
5. ADDITIONAL DATA REQUIRED FOR PROCESSING TRANSACTIONS: (input by Supported MAGTF Commander or CMC)
6. (U) POC IS NAME/RANK, USMC, G-4, DSN/STU III 477-XXXX.//

APPENDIX G

CALCULATION OF SUSTAINABILITY RATINGS

1. The following format will be used to calculate S-ratings for class and subclass aggregate analysis (number shown as an example):

Number of Line Items (Total Requirement)	(A)	10
Number of Items Rated S-1 (90 Percent or More)	(B)	6
Number of Items Rated S-2 (75 to 89 Percent)	(C)	2
Number of Items Rated S-3 (50 to 75 Percent)	(D)	1
Number of Items Rated S-4 (Below 50 Percent)	(E)	1

Criteria	Percent	Cumulative Percent
S-1 =- (B) / (A) x 100	60	60
S-2 = (C) / (A) x 100	20	80
S-3 = (D) / (A) x l00	10	90
S-4 = (E) / (A) x l00	10	100

S-Rating: (90 percentile) = S-3

2. The S-rating is that point at which the cumulative percentile reaches 90 percent. This is before any application of the Force commander's judgment.

3. After the aggregate S-rating has been calculated, the combat essential items within that class should be reviewed individually and the aggregate S-rating may be subjectively revised, based on the Force commander's estimate of how sustainability is affected. Methods used for analysis of service-controlled items can be found in section III to annex B of the JSCP.

4. The methodology used to calculate S-ratings is normally not provided to CinC's (only the results of sustainability sourcing are).

APPENDIX H

SUSTAINABILITY RATINGS FORMAT

1. The following format should be used when submitting the sustainability rating (S-rating) portion to the CSPAR. The notes indicated herein are not intended to be all inclusive but are required as a minimum. Provide DOS on-hand and S-rating for each class/subclass of supply and an aggregate S-rating, if applicable for each class of supply.

2. A statement will be included in the report that a 60-day sustainability level as accompanying supplies (less aviation class III (packaged), V, and IX which will be based on 90 DOS) is the minimum requirement and the basis for S-rating determinations.

CLASS OF SUPPLY	DOS ONHAND	S-RATING
Class I, Rations		
a. Subclass MRE		(Note 1)
b. Subclass UBR/UGR/H&S		
Class II, Clothing and Equipment		
a. Subclass II(W)		
b. Subclass II (A)		(Note 2)
Class III, POL		
Packaged		(Note 3)
Class IV, Field Fortifications		
Class VI, Personal/Exchange		(Note 4)
Class VII, Major end Items		(Note 5)
Subclass VII(W)		
a. Comm/Elec		
b. Engineer		

c. Motor Transport

d. Ordnance

Class IX, Repair Parts

a. Subclass IX(W) - SECREPS (Note 6)

b. Subclass IX(W) - Consumables

Other. ABFC is USN-managed and -reported.

NOTES: 1. MREs based on feeding three meals per person per day for 60 days using 40 percent MRE's/60 percent "B" rations.

2. Rating based on force-directed allowance; does 2 and 035T-37-4. The balance for Reserve Forces is registered with Navy War Reserve Management Project Codes Program.

3. Class III (bulk) is DLA managed.

4. Rating based on normal availability for MEF of items in base exchange.

5. Aggregate S-rating based only on class VII(W)

6. Includes only critical repair parts to combat essential items.